The Bombay Gazette

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No. 11,656 New Series

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

SHIPPING.

S. S. PESHAWUR.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAMER will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, to convey Passengers on board the PESHAWUR.

All heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, between the hours of 7 and 10 a. m., on the day of sailing, as nothing but hand packages can be taken in the Steamer.

F. D. PARKER,
Sperintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, April 8, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th April.
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd „
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th „
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
- GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	16th April.
VERONA	3116	800	M. de Horne	30th „
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First-Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam-Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,000	550	16th April.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doucich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	B. Verona	3,500	550	16th „
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	6th „
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200	600	3rd July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,800	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garopolich	4,000	460	8th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE .... Rs. 400 } wines extra.
„ SUEZ .... „ 300 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 5th April 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. CALIFORNIA	3416	480	W. S. Young	14th April
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s.s. NUBIA	3530	480	T. Knox.	22nd
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothly	29th

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, March 31, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer s s CITY OF KHIOS, 3,246 tons, Commander D. McPHERSON, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about 23rd April. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

The City of Khios is known as a favourite passenger steamer from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	„ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	„ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 12th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8. post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS
IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

		Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	each Rs.	0 4
Sixpenny „ „	„ „	0 6
One Shilling „ „	„ „	0 12
Eighteenpenny „ „	„ „	1 0
Two Shillings „ „	„ „	1 12
Four Shillings „ „	„ „	2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.
FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

		Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c.	each Rs.	7 0
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	16 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	41 0
Studio Box, No. , fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	48 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours-Brushes, &c.	„ „	60 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS. SKETCHING TABLETS
ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
MAHLSTICKS.
SLABS & MULLERS. DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
HANDBOOKS ON ART.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GERMAN POWDER,
(COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.)

NOW in universal use at Home as a safe and mild aperient, especially serviceable in cases of Hœmorrhoids, Chronic Constipation, and other irregularities. Strongly recommended.

Bottle, 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES' ELASTIC BELTS,

In a great variety of patterns and of every size.
BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
THE SWANBILL BELT.
ALL-SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 dozen, Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPARKING VIVONE.
REGISTERD.
IMPORTANT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.

HAVING become a necessary of life and enjoying an enormous consumption, the price is now reduced to

Rs. 2 per dozen.
Rs. 4,4 per case of two dozen.
Rs. 12 per case of six dozen.

THIS MOST REFRESHING AND wholesome beverage possesses a sustaining and stimulating power much exceeding that of alcoholic liquors.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, AND is the most efficient of all temporary resorts when the system is deprived of those essentials to well being REST and SLEEP.

ITS DELICATE BOUQUET IS DUE TO the perfumed atmosphere of Lombardy and the Swiss valleys, recalling to Tourists agreeable memories of Asti Spumante and the rural hostelries of southern Europe.

VIVONE IS A LIGHT WINE COMPARED with Asti, free from stale ferment flavour, and contains no tannin.

FOR ALL PURPOSES OF REFRESHMENT, it is vastly superior to anything alcoholic, as it gives an impulse to the digestive process, and a spur to vitality generally with disturbing the intellectual balance.

IT IS THUS THE BEST STIMULANT IN all pursuits or amusements requiring a cool head and a steady hand—*e. g.*, Cards, Billiards, Lawn-tennis, &c.

IT DISSIPATES MENTAL DEPRESSION, ennui, evening headache, fatigue, dislike to food, and restores cheerfulness, animation, and appetite.

SIMPLE EXPERIENCE WILL RENDER it an essential in every house, Club, Hotel, Ball-room, and place of Refreshment.

WHEN EXHAUSTED, TIRED OF LIFE, peevish, and without appetite after a hard day's work, a moderate draught of Iced Vivone *without admixture* will restore exhausted nature, and health will resume its sway over mind and body.

KEMP & Co., Limited.
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO. LIMITED.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

LADIES' GLOVES !
LADIES' GLOVES ! !
LADIES' GLOVES ! ! !

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 18 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.

Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of
LACES.
Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.
Collars and Cuffs.
Fans, Handkerchiefs.
Corsets, Crinolettes.
Infants' Dresses.
Frillings, &c., &c.
Flowers, Feathers.
Parasols, Gloves, &c.
Baby's Hoods and Cloaks.
Ribbons, Gloves.

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a
FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	„ 25 0	„ 48 0
COGNAC ***	do.	„ 27 0	„ 51 0
COGNAC **	do.	„ 31 0	„ 60 6
COGNAC *	do.	„ 35 0	„ 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		„ 22 0	„ 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	„ 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		„	„ 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.		„	„ 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as 'GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

RACING WATCHES !
RACING WATCHES ! !
RACING WATCHES ! ! !

MARCKS & CO., Limited beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 85
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	„ 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	„ 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	„ 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to „ 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
11, ESPLANADE ROAD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

CASH *v.* CREDIT.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

"BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 280
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	„ 350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves	„ 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	„ 550
SCHIEDMAYER Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, all metal work, electro-plated	„ 00
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	„ 750
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars, etc.	„ 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc.	„ 600
BROADWOOD and SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank.	„ 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free by post.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1886.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear		7 8 to	16 8
Travelling Suits		25 0 to	28 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.		28 0 to	35 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters		38 0 to	50 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each		4 4
Do. do. Collars	„		4 8
Best Oxford do.	„		5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool			8 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm		10 0 to	12 8
Dressing Gowns		10 8 to	25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each		6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair		6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.		6 8
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.		20 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.		25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.		30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair		3 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair		3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.		12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.		30 0
Stout Merino Vests	each		5 8
Stout Merino Pants	each		6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each		6 8
Warm Gloves			1 8
Warm Mufflers			2 0
Travelling Caps			4 0
Best Tweed Hats			4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.		6 8
Linen Faced Collars	doz.		0 12
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.		10 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.		1 8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from		27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux			40 0
Railway Portmanteaux			13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags			8 0
Soiled Linen Bags			5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags			28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from		13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside basket.	from		25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from		33 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases		28 0 to	38 0

		Rs. a.
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 8
Despatch Boxes		20 8
Eider Down Pillows		8 8
English Feather Pillows		8 8
MoneyBelts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to		8 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
China Grass Slippers	from Re. 1-0 to	1 8
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per Packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		2 8
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	1 8
Resais or Quilts	from	5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from	16 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1 8
Sponges	from	1 8
Sponge Bags		1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes		2 12
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		2 0
Nail Brushes		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10 8
Nail Scissors	from 1-8 to	2 0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	from	10 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.		6 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths		15 8
Waterproof Coats		7 8
Air Pillows		6 8
Air Cushions		8 0

Celluloid Collar, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT.
STILL ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
NOVELTY FOLLOWING NOVELTY
IN RAPID SUCCESSION.

This is not an ADVERTISED CHANGE of PROGRAMME by which people are INDUCED to VISIT the CIRCUS and see precisely the same acts, but a

GENUINE CHANGE.

PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING AT 9
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Box Office open at Circus daily.

MONDAY, 12th INSTANT.

Under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.

A carefully selected programme has been arranged.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "MANILLA," Captain A. Cruciani, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 8th inst., and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the stream.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING FUND, will be held at the Catheral School, on THURSDAY, the 15th April, at 5-30 p.m.

BUSINESS.

I.—To receive Accounts and Honorary Treasurer's Report.

II.—To consider proposition to be made by Committee appointed by Genral Meeting that the business of the Fund be made over to the governing body of the School.

F. L. SHARPIN,
Honorary Secretary, Cathedral High School Building Fund.
Bombay, April 8, 1886.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 17th April, 1886, at 5-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Reports and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1885.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.
Broach, April 7, 1886.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 9th to 17th April, 1886, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1886, at 5 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1885.
2nd. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
3rd. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.
Broach, April 7, 1886.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 9th to 17th April, 1886, both days inclusive.

LADIES'
LISLE THREAD HOSE.
Delicate Shades of Pink, Blue, Cream, Cardinal, Ruby, Gold.
Cash per pair, Rs. 2-8.
Openwork fronts—Cream, Blue, Pink, Cardinal, & Ruby.
Per pair, Rs. 3-0.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE BODE, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay, aforesaid, on the 28th day of August, 1885, and probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 3rd day of April, 1886, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to DINSHAW BOMONJEE MASTER, FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE DOCTOR (in the Will written FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BODE and JAMSETJEE KAVASJEE PATELL, three of the executors in the said Will named) are required on or before the 15th day of May, 1886, to send to the undersigned at their Office at 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1886.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Executor's Solicitors.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ÆRATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL.
Sent free on receipt of a Card.
Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSTANTANEOUS
MAGIC
HAIR DYE,
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL, PLEASANT TO APPLY, AND PERMANENT IN USE.
Per Case, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JAMES'
"MALMERFINE"
CURES SEA SICKNESS,
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF, AND IS THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, ETC.

Malmerfine is the NATURAL CURE, not only for Sea-Sickness, but for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON IMPORTATION.
SPONGES, SPONGES.
IN ALL SIZES, SHAPES, AND QUALITY.
FOR
THE BATH, TOILET, AND NURSERY.
POSSESSING GREAT ABSORBENT PROPERTY.
From as. 8 to Rs. 16 each piece.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD CLINICAL OR FEVER THERMOMETERS.

	Rs	a.
Standard Hospital Thermometer, self-registering, in neat case	3	8
Casella's, with extra bold Index	5	8
Patent Indestructible Index, in neat case	4	0
Arnold's improved with magnified and Indestructible Index in Bayonet Joint, G. S. Case	9	0
Cooper, Madon's Lens front, Indestructible Magnified Index with Kew certificate for accuracy	6	0
Hick's Patent "One Minute" certificate for accuracy	6	8
Hick's Patent opaque stem with Indestructible Index, in neat case	4	8
Clinical Thermometers in set of two, one curved and other straight, in morocco leather case	7	8

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND. (VII.)

LIST of Subscriptions received by the Central Committee between the 1st February and 31st March, 1886; also names of Life Councillors and Life Members who are reported as having joined Branch Associations.

LIFE COUNCILLORS.	£ s.	Rs. a. p.
Raja Gajapati Rao, of Vizagapatam	......	10,000 0 0
H H the Begum of Bhopal, G C S I, C I, (2nd Donation)	....	10,000 0 0
The British Indian Association of Oudh (N-W Provinces and Oudh Branch, Rs. 5,000)	.....	
LIFE MEMBERS.		
H M the Queen-Empress by Messrs. Coutts and Co	100 0	....
The Marquis of Ripon, G C S I, by Messrs. Coutts and Co	50 0	....
The Marchioness of Ripon, C I, by Messrs. Coutts and Co.	50 0	....
The Duke of Bedford, by Messrs. Coutts and Co	100 0	....
H H the Maharao Raja of Bundi, G C S I, Rajputana	....	1,000 0 0
H H Rana Indurgit Singh, Chief of Burwani, Bhopawar, C I	....	500 0 0
Seth Benode Ram Balchund, Banker, Jhallawar, Rajputana	....	500 0 0
Maharana Shri Vakhat Singji, Raja of Lunawada	....	500 0 0
Rajah of Rajgarh, Bhopal, C I	....	2,000 0 0
Rajah of Nursingarh, Bhopal, C I	....	1,000 0 0
Rajah of Kilahipore Bhopal, C I	....	500 0 0
Nawab of Kurwai, Bhopal, C I	....	700 0 0
Nawab of Basoda, Bhopal, C I	....	500 0 0
Surgeon-Major Harvey, Calcutta	....	500 0 0
H H Ram Mirtra, Cashmere	....	1,000 0 0
H H Amar Singh, Cashmere	....	1,000 0 0
Syed Ata Hoscin, Zemindar, Khagra, Purneah	....	1,000 0 0
Chief of Gourihar, Bundelkhand, C I	....	500 0 0
The Hon. Sir A Colvin, K C M G	....	500 0 0
Dewan Ramjas, C S I, Minister, Kaparthala State (Punjab Branch, Rs. 500)	......	....
J H Fisher, Esq. (N-W Provinces and Oudh Branch, Rs. 530)	......	....
Dowager Rani of Tilvi (N-W Provinces and Oudh Branch, Rs. 500)	......	....
Chudhri Dhyan Singh, of Kanth, (N-W Provinces and Oudh Branch, Rs. 1,000)	......	....
Maung Po Honiquni (Burmah Branch, Rs. 500)	......	....
ORDINARY MEMBERS.		
Viscount Cranbrook, by Messrs Coutts & Co, London	25 0	....
The Lady Montague, by Messrs Coutts & Co, London	3 0	.....
Miss Jane B Riddell, by Messrs Coutts & Co. London	10 10	.....
Mrs Robert Alexander, by Messrs Coutts & Co, London	5 0	.....
H H Rana Saroop Singh, Chief of Jobat, Bhopawar, CI	.....	200 0 0
H H Wajey Singh, Chief of Alli Rajpur, Bhopawar, CI	.....	300 0 0
Seth Amirchund, of Mandlesur, Bhopawar, CI	.....	200 0 0
Thakoor Purtab Singh, of Bakhatgurh, Bhopawar, CI	.....	150 0 0
Thakoor Jowan Singh, of Jhaknaoda, Bhopawar, CI	.....	50 0 0
Thakoor Dalpat Singh, of Multhan, Bhopawar, CI	.....	49 12 0
Thakoor Dalel Singh, of Kachi Baroda, Bhopawar, CI	.....	48 12 0
Thakoor Sawai Singh, of Bidwal, Bhopawar, CI	.....	24 6 0
Kamdar Chutterbhooj, of Multhan, Bhopawar, CI	.....	24 6 0
H H Bahadur Singh, Raja of Sitaman, West Malwa, CI	.....	297 0 0
Lala Bhowani Buksh, Minister of Sitaman, West Malwa, CI	.....	74 4 0
Colonel Sir Oliver St John, KCSI, Cashmere	.....	200 0 0
Anant Ram, Cashmere	.....	200 0 0
Baboo Nilambur Mookerjee, Cashmere	.....	200 0 0
Gobind Sahai, Cashmere	.....	200 0 0
Shib Saran, Cashmere	.....	150 0 0
Amar Nath, of Cashmere	.....	100 0 0
Lakhpat Rai, of Cashmere	.....	100 0 0
Moti Lall, of Cashmere	.....	100 0 0
Shib Ram, of Cashmere	.....	100 0 0
Rup Singh, of Cashmere	.....	100 0 0
Gopal Chunder Deb, of Cashmere	.....	100 0 0
Lall Din, of Cashmere	.....	100 0 0
Hukim Feda Mohommed, of Cashmere	.....	100 0 0
Hukim Mehdi, of Cashmere	.....	100 0 0
Rai Radha Kissen, of Cashmere	.....	50 0 0
Lalmon, of Cashmere	.....	50 0 0
Karm Singh, of Cashmere	.....	50 0 0
Shaikh Futteh Mohommed, of Cashmere	.....	50 0 0
D Mackenzie Wallace, Esq	.....	100 0 0
Koour Sidh Gir, Political Pensioner, Bundelkhund, CI	.....	75 0 0
Choti Thakurani, of Bundelkhund	.....	25 0 0
Koour Buldeo Gir, elder son of Choti Thakurani	.....	25 0 0
Koour Nid Giri, youngest son of Choti Jhakurani	.....	25 0 0
Entrance Fees 78 Members, N-W Provinces and Oudh Branch	.....	780 0 0
Entrance Fees 6 members, Bengal Branch	.....	60 0 0
2 per cent. on total subscriptions of Punjab Branch in January	.....	21 14 0
2 per cent. on total subscriptions of Punjab Branch in February	.....	8 11 2
DONATIONS.		
Lady Hermione Blackwood	....	13 4 2
Lady Victoria Blackwood	....	13 4 2
Hon Basil Blackwood	....	6 10 1
Hon Frederick Blackwood	....	6 10 1
Mrs Rowan Hamilton	....	26 8 0
Mrs Naville, Brighton	....	13 8 5
An Officer, Royal Engineers	....	200 0 0
Colonel Descharmes, French Army	....	50 0 0
Commandant de Torcy, French Army	....	50 0 0
From two friends	....	200 0 0
Sir Walter de Souza (2nd and 3rd monthly instalments of Rs 200)	......	400 0 0
Clerks, Bhopal Agency Office	......	20 0 0
Collected by G D Venkatarathuna, Esq, Secretary, Reading Club, Narsapur	....	8 0 0
A small contribution from Simla	....	30 0 0
Thakur of Muswaria, Bhopawar, C I	....	9 12 0
Thakur Khuman Singh Mungelo, C I	....	7 13 0
Sale of Annual Report in January	....	1 0 0
Surgeon-Major Caldecott, Indore C I	....	20 0 0
Chobe Chutterbhooj, Jagirdar of T rano, Bundelkhand	....	50 0 0
Colonel Martin, C B, Pol. Agent, Western Malwa	....	50 0 0
Thakur Sheo Singh Bhatheri, Agent, Western Malwa	.....	125 0 0
Collected in India	.....	37,590 7 1
Collected by Messrs Coutts & Co, London	343 10	.....
Total....	343 10	37,590 7 1

The High Priest of the Baidya Nath Temple has offered a Gold and Silver Medal for competition annually among High Caste Female Medical Students.

The next subscription list will be published at the beginning of July.

H. COOPER, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.
Government House, Calcutta, April 2, 1886.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY OF KHIOS has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees of Cargo are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt, they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

THE Commissariat Storekeeper at Bombay invites SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers for the purchase of

Three lacs or any lesser quantity of Bags Canvas (as per sample in office).

(a.) If delivered at Sukkur.
(b.) Do. at Karrachi.
(c.) Do. at Bombay.

Tenders and verbal offers will be received up to 12 noon of SATURDAY, the 10th instant only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts and the Conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender or verbal offers will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money.

E. S. WALCOTT, Colonel,
Commissary Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Office, Bombay, April 8, 1886.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a ELEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. (10) Ten per Share for the half-year ending 31st December 1885, is declared and made payable on and after TUESDAY, the 13th day of April 1886, at the office of the Company to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 1st instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, No. 2 Dalall Street, 8th April 1886.

TENDERS are again invited for the EXECUTION of works on the second story of the NEW POLICE COURT BUILDING at Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 8th April, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. MAHOMED HOOSEIN bin FAZLOODIN KARAO has contracted to SELL to Mr. RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA the following property called Gandha Tank. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church-gate-street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.

All that Tank or Talao, called Gandha Talao, situate at Chanda or Soortee Mohla without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 4,045 square yards or thereabouts in the subdistrict of Mandvie, and bounded on the North by a public passage leading to Chowkee Mohlla, on the South by the said Chanda Street, on the East by the property of Govindram and others, and on the West by Soortee Mohlla.—Dated this 8th day of April 1886.

BOMANJEE & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited),
IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Spinning and Weaving Mills belonging to the Company will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on or about the 1st of May next, 1886. Particulars, will be given hereafter.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, March 29, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the supply of 500 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th April, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld.,
CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore, for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 2½ and 40 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours

Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth,

Hall Carpets, 7' by 47", of various neat bright patterns, at Re. 1 each.

Door Mats, 4' by 28", of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.

The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.

For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 8 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD Permanent Way Chair Keys to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.

Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th April, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership formerly subsisting between HENRY LENNOX WARBURTON and JOHN EDWARD BODGER, and carried on in Bombay under the style of BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., was on the 16th day of July, 1885, DISSOLVED by the said HENRY LENNOX WARBURTON (Pursuant to Power reserved to him on that behalf) and that the business of the said Partnership has since been carried on for the sole purpose of winding up the same under the superintendence of the duly constituted Attorney of the said HENRY LENNOX WARBURTON.

All persons having claims upon or being indebted to the said Partnership are hereby requested to send in such claims and to pay such debts to the undersigned.

HENRY LENNOX WARBURTON,
By his constituted Attorney,
C. P. WARBURTON.

I HAVE THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as Wine and Spirit Importer under the name and style of C. P. WARBURTON & Co.

C. P. WARBURTON.
Bombay, 7th April, 1886.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 27th March, 1886.

Horses
Remounts.

No. 687.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Fort William, the 16th March, 1886.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 2nd March, 1885, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE about 2,697 HORSES suitable for army purposes during the year 1886-87, classed as follows:—

CLASS I—WALERS 2,075.			
IN MADRAS.			
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	385		70
Field Artillery	213		
Horse Artillery	104		
IN CALCUTTA.			
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	797		1,373
Field Artillery	364		
Horse Artillery	212		
CLASS II—COUNTRY-BREDS 100.			
Young country-bred stock from 18 months and upwards			100
CLASS III—ARABS AND PERSIANS 522.			
	IN BOMBAY.	ELSEWHERE.	
Field Artillery	25	10	22
Medium Cavalry, Hussars, and Light Cavalry	125	362	
Total	150	372	
Total			2,697

The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at the various horse-fairs and horse-shows in India, by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director of the Army Remount Operations for India.

3. Paragraph 2 of the rules and regulations of the Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot is changed, in so far as the date of opening of the depôt is concerned. The depôt will be open for the reception of horses from the 15th September to the end of the purchasing season, and not from the 15th August. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country-breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for horse or field artillery.

6. The average price for a Waler remount has been fixed at £50 sterling, which will be paid in rupees at the Indian port of purchase at the current rate of exchange. The average price for all other remounts is Rs. 550. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed the above limits.

O. R. NEWMARCH,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Brigadier-Genl.,
Secretary to Government.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner. 310, Grant-road, Bombay.

A DOG-CART, FOR SALE, price, Rs. 330, or will be sold according to valuation. Apply to "300," Office of this paper.

THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The MEETING for this evening has been POSTPONED to FRIDAY, the 16th inst.

THE CYCLOSTYLE is generally acknowledged the best copying machine. 2,000 copies are thrown off at once in black ink.—At STEWARD & Co.

FOUND, on Tuesday evening, a SWORD BELT and HELMET near Sonapore burning-ground on the Queen's Road. Apply B. S. J., French Bank.

WANTED, a serviceable second-hand English or American STOVE, large size, with or without utensils.—Apply P. S. M., Royal Hotel, Mazagon.

THE best ICES, four sorts daily. Every day different kinds; also good MOCHA COFFEE. Try half pound. At the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-Gate-Street.

AUTOMATIC SHAWL STRAPS.—A novelty for Ladies, annas 15 each. Laces, frillings, gloves, flowers, feathers, fans and plush fancy goods, very cheap. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. M. Macdonald will deliver an address THIS EVENING at 8-30 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, Apollo Bunder, Subject:—"Prayer as taught by the Saviour." All are invited to attend.

WANTED, towards the end of May, by a Scotch woman lately out from home a SITUATION as Lady's maid or maid to a Lady and child (not an infant.) Good dress-maker and needlewoman, with good references. Address M. D., care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, by a firm of European Solicitors, MANAGING CLERK, Hindu, Parsee, or Mussulman of respectable position and with business connection. Liberal salary given. Good references required. Reply stating fully qualifications and giving references to A. and M., care of this office.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 25. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed Ex. s. s. "Pekin." WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE, Rs. 1,500, Landau, by Pillon Champs Elysées, Paris, in good condition. On view between 8 and 12 a.m. at Mr. Follet's bungalow, Malabar Hill.

DRY SPARKLING HOCK and light Still Hock in quarts and pints just received. For particulars see wine list.—C. FLEMMING and Co., Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENTLEMEN wishing to have a good fit and cheap TWEED SUITS, should only go to Y. A. LACKA & Co. Sure to save their money. Hummum Street, Bombay.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS, beg to notify that they have opened a Dress-making Establishment at Matheran from this day.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

PIANOS: from 180. The undersigned have been appointed Agents for India of The London Music Publishing Company's new, cheap and good Pianos so much praised in the last Inventions Exhibition. F. FISCHER & CO., Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

TEMPLETON'S celebrated NEILGHERRY TEAS. Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-2; Mixed, Re. 1-4; Gunpowder, Re. 1-3.—PEARSE, Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of remaining Shop Furniture of China Depository Shop at No. 30, Apollo-street.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining lot No. 3057, consisting of—

SHOP FURNITURE—Show cases, cupboards, sets of tables, writing tables, blackwood and cane chairs, whatnots, clock, packing cases, copying press, treasury chest, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th April, 1886.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 4, Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of a merchant proceeding to England, the same comprises fancy floral albums, ladies, plush photo frames and bags, China fans, ladies' companions, small musical boxes, rich flower vases, and a choice collection of best perfumery, fancy hanging and table lamps, rich large gilted frame mirrors, handsome large gilted frame oil painting pictures, clocks, &c., a large assortment of ready-made clothes and shirts, kid gloves ladies ulsters, collars and cuffs, hats, Parsee long coats, neckties, trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, flowers and feathers in different colours (for milliners) toys, dolls, trunks, courier and school bags, &c., and few articles of furniture belonging to the shop, such as glass door cupboards, show case, writing table, chairs, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 9th April, 1886.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, old records, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Cast Iron and other Materials at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Wari Bunder—

About 130 tons cast iron, portions of turn-tables.
About 50 tons of cast iron crossing bodies.
About 17 tons of wrought iron bridge bracings.
Cast iron coke oven door.
Dismantled travelling crane, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE of Railway plant, stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel:—

A large quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of steel, wrought and cast iron scrap, coiled keys, fire bars, scoops, bevil bars, rails, wooden keys, fish plates, timber scrap, furniture, blocks, damaged bridge works, fittings for steam cranes, derrick poles, pile engines, leather scrap, portable engine, 10 H. P., lead piping and sundry other miscellaneous articles.

Catalogues will be published and be had on the premises or of the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 9th April, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
7 „ „ dhoties.
3 „ drills.
8 cases printed sarries.
4 „ color prints.
3 „ woollen cloths.
1 double-barrelled breach-loading 16-bore hammerless gun, medium choke, with case complete, by Bland.
11 bales brown paper.

The property of a gentleman.

Conversation couches, chairs, easy chairs, English-made book-case, also wearing apparel, mathematical instruments.

AT 2-30 P.M.
1 handsome English-built victoria by Kesterton.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 handsome built landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH NORA.
If not previously disposed of.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Apollo Bunder, the steam launch Nora, built in Bombay in 1884, and is of 17 Bombay candies burden; she is 44 feet long, 8 feet broad, and 4 feet deep, and is complete, in working order. She is now lying at Apollo Bunder, where she can be seen any time.

SALE OF SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Surat on the premises of the Gulam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the whole of the shaftings and gearing and a quantity of tiles, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th April, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of Mr. J. CRAUDFIELD, the same comprises plain glassware crockery ware, cups, and saucers, plated cruet and pickle stands, biscuit box, butter cooler, sugar basin, spoons and forks, table cutlery, French polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables in three pieces, sideboard, whatnot, bookstand, conversation and sofa couches, round teapoys, drawing room, pier, side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, drawing-room, cabinet, carved chiffonier, marble-top teapoys, hat and umbrella stand, single and double teakwood cots, dressing glass wardrobe, chest of drawers, clothes press, handsome flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, table hanging duplex lamps, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c. &c.

The above is now on view.

On account and risk of the concerned—

Metal, keyless, lever watches (real Roskopf patent) with and without set hand pins.

Others the same description as above, but stamped "railway regulator" with set hand pins.

Others the same description as above, "railway regulator" but of the best finish and make and medium size.

Also a few samples of gold, silver and metal watches will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., at their rooms.

A few of these watches will be sold one at a time, and the others in such small lots as to suit the convenience of every purchaser.

Under instruction from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, at 2 p.m., best plated spoons and forks, fish knives and forks, fish knives in case, dessert knives and forks in case, vegetable dishes, flat dish, toast rack, salt-cellars with spoons in case, mug in case, cruet stand with cut bottle, tea service, pocket pistol, gold open-face watch by Anthony Mesure, silver watch by Favre Leuba, wines as hock and claret, flutes, wearing apparel, a large number of nicely bound valuable books, &c.

Catalogues of books will be published and the above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Secretariat, on the 3rd Floor, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome duplex table lamps, rich Brussels carpets, &c., the property of J. MONTEATH Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Grant-road, close to Railway Station, lately in the occupation of Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Patell, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid household furniture, best plated ware crockery and glassware, a first class mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome, nearly new, light Victoria with folding coach-box, Agra made table ornaments, marble flower vases, table and hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Son, a collection of choice plants and standard Poona roses in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th April, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—
12 cases French Tomates.

AT 1-30 P.M.
One handsome strong mare, quiet to ride and drive.
One „ strong office brougham, in very good order.
One „ strong landau, in very good order.
1 handsome, strong second-hand dog-cart with grey Pegu pony and set of harness.
1 handsome strong gray Arab, good infantry and cavalry charger, beautiful jumper.
1 handsome strong dark grey Arab gelding, rising 8 years, both horses are the property of an officer.
1 very handsome bay waler gelding, 7 years, 15-1 high, splendid trotter.

The above three horses can be seen at Messrs. R. Scott & Co.'s stable at Girgaum.

1 very handsome chesnut Arab galloway "Khamgoan," very fast, has been hunted during the past season with the Bombay Fox-hounds.
1 handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton and set of double harness, the property of J. J. Nugent, Esq., C. S.
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, quite new, the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.
1 handsome strong black C. B. pony Fjulu, 13½ hands, believed sound, fair polo pony, goes in harness, winner of 3 gymkhana races.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tent behind the Colaba Station, the blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, a double-pole tent, a handsome fast-trotting grey pony with harness, &c., &c., the property of WALTER CARTER, Esq., the same comprises rich engraved glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as hot water curry dishes, tea set, round salver, tea tray, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, settee couches, davenporte teapoys, music stand, corner whatnots, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a firstrate marble clock striking hours and half hours, a large pier glass in gilt frame, fancy China and Japanese table ornaments, handsome iron four-post bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, bath tubs, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, &c.

AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome streng fast-trotting grey pony.
1 firstrate double pole tent.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Port Store-keeper, State Railways, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th April, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the State Railways Store Depot, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the following stores, consisting of cases of bolts, spring plates, axles, without brasses, broken iron wire gauze, roof lamp reflectors, head collars for horses, horse hides English, dressed white, old powrahs, old turn-tables, overhead travelling crane in erecting sheds, almirahs or teak racks, dealwood almirah, a large quantity of curved galvanised corrugated iron sheets 7", 4" × 22" No. 18 gauze, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 19th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder-road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and satinwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp & Son, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex standing and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, one Jaffrabad cow with calf, giving 7 seers of milk, 2 she goats, English cooking stove, &c., &c., the property of T. W. RAWLINS, Esq.

Catalogues of books will be published, and the same will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 9th April, 1886.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.

QUARTS .... Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS .... „ 29-8 per doz.

PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned.

		PRICES NETT, per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	2 doz. Pts. Rs.
CLARET	St. Christoly (Breakfast Claret)	11	13
	St. Estephe (Dinner Claret)	14	...
HOCK	Moselblümchen	13	15
	Zeltinger	14	16
	Schiersteiner Holle	17	19
	DRY SPARKLING	32	35
		case of 4 doz. Rs.	case of 8 doz. Rs.
BEER	Vienna Lager (GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION 1883)	21	27
	Doppel Kronen (very digestible)	22	23
	Pilsener	20	26

CASH rates charged if paid within a month.

Apply to
C. FLEMMING & CO.,
12, Meadow Street, Bombay.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared, and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.

JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1	2
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	„	1	2
Do. MUTTON	„	1	2
ROAST BEEF	„	1	2
ROAST MUTTON	„	1	2
BEEF SAUSAGES	„	1	2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES. In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORU

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. I. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of the English mail, 5 p.m.
Graduates' Association, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Gymkhana, 6 p.m.
Circus, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Roxburgh (s). from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Manila (s), from Genoa; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; City of Khios (s), Liverpool; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Regina for Havre; Arrow (s), Veravel; Hajeen (s), Marseilles; and Bancoora (s), Suakim.

Maneckjee Nasserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients during the month of March was 4,894, out of which 848 were new admissions, the daily average being 157.

A Dishonest Servant.—Bhow Nanajee, living at Girgaum, reported to the police on Wednesday, that his servant named Wamon had absconded on the 5th inst., taking with him cash and four silver rings, of the collective value of Rs. 111-8-0. The accused is supposed to have made off for Dapoolie.

A Man Knocked Overboard.—On Wednesday morning, a day labourer employed on board the s.s. Peshawar lying in the Prince's Dock, named Marotee Kondia, was accidentally knocked overboard from the ship's deck by a sling. He fell into a prow which was alongside, and sustained a fracture of his left thigh bone and also of the left forearm. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for medical treatment.

Music at the Gymkhana.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Overture	Im Italianischen Style	Schubert.
Valse	Die Botschafter	M. Klein.
Scena	ed Ario	A. Riel.
Quadrille	Merry England	W. Williams.
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dismissed from the Government Service.—Nana valad Luxuman Gunjal, late forest guard in the Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been convicted under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity. Shekh Daud Adamji, late forest guard in the Mahim Taluk of the Thana Division, having been convicted under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette*

Attack by Natives on a European Pensioner.—Six municipal scavengers were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with assaulting Mr. Robson, a European pensioner, on Sunday evening. It appears that the six accused assembled in an open shed on the Frere Road, opposite Mr. Robson's bungalow, and commenced singing to the accompaniment of a drum. Mr. Robson went out to remonstrate with them, and on their running away, followed them. After proceeding some distance they suddenly turned round and attacked him. One of the men struck him on the head with a stick and another threw him down. In the fall he fractured his arm. The case stands adjourned for the medical evidence.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 6th April, was 405, being 1 more than in the previous week, 68 less than in the week ending 7th April, 1885, and 84 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 308 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 23·14 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 83 deaths from remittent fever, being 26 less than in the previous week, and 33 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 80, 11 and 6 respectively, as compared with 81, 20 and 5 in the same period last year.

Dr. Blaney's Ragged School.—One of the first signs of the public interest taken in the philanthropic enterprise initiated by Dr. Blaney is the promotion of an *al-fresco* entertainment on its behalf by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India. The *fête* will take place on Monday, the 26th, in the Victoria Gardens, which will be illuminated by the electric light and a number of glass bhutties. One or more bands will be stationed in the grounds, and it is hoped that the tradesmen of the city. European and native, will assist by occupying stalls at the gardens. On a recent occasion the traders of Poona came forward in this way, and endeavours are being made by Mr. W. J. Essai, who is acting as honorary secretary to the promoters, to induce those of Bombay to follow such an excellent example.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

The Circus opposite the Arthur Crawford Markets continues to be a source of considerable attraction to those who like to be amused and witness feats of daring and skill. Messrs. Abell, Klaer and Olman's Company is undoubtedly one of the strongest combinations of the kind that has visited Bombay for a long time. The programme put forward every evening is a most diversified and interesting one, and he must be a melancholy man, indeed, who cannot find something to amuse him. There are some well-trained animals in the Circus. Archie O'Brien, whose performances constituted one of the principal attractions of the late John Wilson's Circus, has attached himself to the new show, and his horsemanship continues to form an attractive feature. The unique performances of the Japanese, and the antics of the trained dogs and monkeys are noticeable features. In short, a very enjoyable evening may be spent at the Circus.

On Monday night the performance will be under the patronage and immediate presence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., on which occasion a select programme will be presented.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE NORTH.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Minguel Francisco de Souza vs. Estanislaus P. V. de Souza was resumed before Mr. Justice Scott.

Mr. Farran continued his reply on the evidence called for the defendant. It was evident that the defendant and the vicar of Versova were one so far as their feelings and interests went in respect to the plaintiff. The vicar admitted that he kept as much as possible a control over his feelings in respect to the plaintiff; but it was easy to conceive that, in his mind, he entertained a hatred against the plaintiff. The learned counsel gave his reasons for asking his Lordship to believe that the account of the occurrences of the 15th August, given by the plaintiff and his witnesses, was the correct account; and that the statements made by the vicar and the witnesses called for the defendant were highly coloured.

The Judge remarked that he was struck with the statements of some of the witnesses for the defendant as being contrary to the facts. His Lordship thought there were more discrepancies in the evidence called for the defendant than in that called for the plaintiff.

Mr. Farran said the whole parish, with the exception of a few persons, were with the plaintiff. They had called witness after witness to show that the plaintiff did not snatch the cross.

The Judge said there was a difficulty on the evidence as to the snatching of the cross. But if the plaintiff did not with his own hands snatch the cross, he would still be answerable if he instigated it.

Mr. Farran said the whole parish would have said that the plaintiff did not snatch the cross. As to his threatening the vicar and asking him to disclose what was told him in the confessional, the learned counsel said all that the plaintiff did was confined to a simple enquiry whether the vicar had threatened his wife in the confessional, and why he did so. The plaintiff made not the slightest attempt to learn anything said in the confessional; but surely he was justified in demanding to know whether a threat had been used to his wife. He had a right to demand to know why the vicar had used a threat to her in the delicate state of health in which she was. No rule or law of the Church of Rome or any other church could justify or authorise a threat to be used in the confessional. Probably the plaintiff got angry, and threw with some violence on the table the book that happened to be in his hand at the time.

The Judge: And broke the stick on the table!

Mr. Farran said the evidence as to the breaking of the stick was quite unreliable, as also were the allegations as to the plaintiff's laying hands on the vicar. The learned counsel asked the Court to disbelieve the statements of the vicar and to come to the conclusion that the plaintiff's evidence was reliable. It might be that the interdict was properly issued; but Mr. Farran argued that the publication of it was unjustifiable. He cited a number of cases in point, and asked for a verdict for the plaintiff with costs.

His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Friday, April 9.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

8-30 p.m.—Mission Service by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Subject—Communion between the Living and the Dead.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

5 p.m.—Exposition of Holy Scriptures by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SOLDIER-DESERTER.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, a European named Edwin Derry was charged with having deserted his regiment, the 24th Foot, in 1878. The accused, it appears, enlisted in London and was attached to the 24th Infantry Regiment. He went with his regiment to St. Helena and then to Cape Town. In 1875 he was sent up to the front, and was engaged in active service all through the Caffre war. At the close of the war in July 1878, his regiment was ordered to do garrison duty at King William's Town. There he deserted, and shortly afterwards joined Baker's Horse under the name of Francis Fincher. As a trooper he again saw service in the Zulu war. He received the Zulu medal, and when the troop was disbanded on the close of the war he shipped as an able seaman in a vessel bound for New York. In this capacity he arrived in Bombay in the William Douglas last month. A few days ago he came on shore and got on a spree, and while under the influence of liquor he created a disturbance at Cammateepoora, which resulted in his arrest by Constable Greyhurst, who observed that he looked more like a soldier than a sailor. Finding also the Zulu ribbon which the accused had pinned on to his coat, the constable arrested him on suspicion. Derry thereupon admitted that he was a deserter. The magistrate ordered the man to be made over to the military authorities, but they refused to take charge of him before receiving authenticated information from the head-quarters of his regiment, which are at present stationed at Madras. The magistrate, addressing the accused, said he would have to remand him to jail, until he received further instructions from the military authorities.

Derry: I do not see why I should be sent to jail. The military authorities will not have anything to do with me. Why not let me go? I am always to be found at the Sailors' Home, should I be wanted again. I have fought for my Queen and country, and this is all the recompense I get.

The Magistrate: Well, you know, I cannot set you at large unless you produce substantial bail. From your own statement you are a deserter.

Derry: Yes, but when the military authorities will not have anything to do with me, why not let me go? I cannot leave the country. The jail is no place for a white man. Am I to be kept downstairs?

The Magistrate: Oh, no. You will be sent to the House of Correction, a very comfortable place, I believe.

Derry: The place downstairs is not fit for a cat to be in, much less a white man.

The Magistrate: I know it is not a fit place for anybody to be in, and I have addressed Government on the subject.

The accused was then removed from the dock.

THE VALUE OF RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Mr. Justice Jardine delivered at the Bombay High Court yesterday judgment in the case in which a merchant named Ganesh Thundiram sued to recover from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company the value of 839 bags of wheat consigned by them from various outstations to one Bhana Khengar in Bombay. On the arrival of the bags in Bombay the company delivered them, with the exception of 75 bags, to one Bharmal Purshotam, who, it was alleged, had fraudulently obtained the receipts for these consignments. The railway company submitted that they were justified in delivering the goods on the receipts being presented on behalf of Bharmal Purshotum. At the hearing of the case, Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, represented the defendants.

It is proved by Ganesh Thundiram that his firm sent different consignments of wheat from Erinpura and other railway stations to Bombay, whose total cost amounted to Rs. 4,847-0-3. The witness says that the amount was paid by the plaintiff's firm out of their own monies, and although one Bharmal Parshotam had contracted to purchase the wheat the firm had doubts of his ability to pay, and therefore consigned the wheat to Bhana Khengar in Bombay. The latter fact is not disputed, and also appears from the four railway receipts given by the railway company for the four consignments. No title in Bharmal Purshotam has been set up by the defendant company, and I see no reason to disbelieve the uncontradicted statement of Ganesh, who says that he missed the four railway receipts from under his pillow at Erinpura about the 22nd December. Delivery was afterwards taken for Bharmal in Bombay on production of these four receipts of all but 75 bags. On the above evidence I find, on the first issue, that Bharmul Purshotam fraudulently obtained the four railway receipts, and on the fourth issue that the value of the 839 bags was Rs. 4,847-0-3. Bhana Khengar got notice on the 22nd December from the company of the arrival of the first consignment, namely, 314 bags. He and his mucadum's man prove that on the 23rd they went to take delivery and tendered payment of the charges, and that the company's servants refused to give Bana Khengar delivery or to take payment, giving as a reason that Bharmal or some one on his behalf was in possession of the railway receipts. On the 23rd Bhana's solicitors gave notice to the Traffic Manager of his claim to the consignments of 314, 131, and 132 bags, and on the 26th of his claim to 262 bags. Before the first notice reached him, Mr Brooks, the Goods Agent, had delivered to Bharmal, 2?0 out of the 314 bags, and all the remainder, excepting 75 which had not then arrived, were afterwards delivered to Bharmal, his solicitors having made a demand for them by letter of the 26th December. It is to be added that on the 24th delivery had been demanded on Bhana's behalf of the 131 and 132 bags, and on the 26th of the 262 bags. On the 23rd the Traffic Manager in reply to Bhana's solicitors stated that delivery would for the present be withheld, and that the railway company reserve the right of delivering goods to persons holding the railway receipts. The four receipts each contain the following statement in English and the vernacular:—"This receipt must be produced by the consignee, or the goods will not be delivered; if he does not himself attend, he must endorse a request for delivery to the person to whom he wishes it made. If the consignment or this railway receipt is sold one or more times the endorsement must be a distinct order to deliver to a certain person or firm, and this order must be on a one-anna stamp." It is admitted that there was no endorsement by the consignee, Bhana Khengar. It has been deposed by the Goods Agent that for about 21 years the Railway Company has, as a rule, delivered the goods to the holders of the railway receipts without requiring any endorsement of the consignee or stamp, when the receipt is presented by some person other than the consignee. The Assistant Traffic Manager, who has been in employ for 15, years gives similar evidence. The practice is not as a rule what is stated on the printed form. But at the same time, as stated by Mr. Brooks, a European firm sometimes takes care to get the consignee's endorsement, and Bhana Khengar has deposed to his occasionally endorsing his receipts to his muccadum. Mr. Jardine has referred to sections 108 and 179 of the Indian Contract Act, and suggested that these receipts are documents of title, something like bills of lading; otherwise there would be no documents of title for goods sent by rail. He has also argued that these receipts pass from hand to hand without endorsement, the practice being as above stated. I must here observe that the evidence does not in my opinion prove any custom to deliver goods to other than the consignee without his endorsement. There is a general practice of so doing in the goods yard of the railway. But the existence of this practice is easily accounted for. Persons who usually take delivery are consignees or their muccadums or other agents, the muccadums and agents probably being persons well-known to the railway officers. The company assumes more risk in order to save trouble. Where fraud is not suspected business is facilitated by the absence of forms, such as endorsement and stamps. But it appears that there is no objection to endorsements by consignees, and that endorsements are made, from time to time, in accordance with the printed directions. I am not satisfied that these receipts are negotiable. With regard to the warrants. (*Gunn vs. Block no*, L. R. 10, chap. 491), it may be that they are pledged, and that as between the party who pledges them and the party who advances money, they might be evidence of an actual charge. But I do not see how the unpaid vendor's rights can be affected either by the practice of delivery to presons other than consignees without endorsement or by the fact that other people may be induced to advance money against these receipts. I take it that the printed words about endorsement on the four receipts in this case are part of the contract, and that it would be wrong to allow any usuage or custom to change the intrinsic character of the contract. As was argued by Mr. Starling for the plaintiff, the railway company are not obliged to make the same contract with every consignor, and indeed another form of railway receipt has been produced which reserves the railway company's right to give up the goods without the production of the receipt. There is no reason to annex any terms inconsistent with the written contract in each case, the more especially as consignors may be hundreds of miles from Bombay and ignorant of what are alleged to be usages or customs of rade there. The opposite ruling would cause much uncertainty and give opportunity for frauds. For these reasons I find the second issue in favour of plaintiffs. It follows that delivery before and after notice stand on the same footing. On the 3rd and 5th issues for the interpleader suit for the 75 bags not yet delivered, I find for defendants, the same relief being obtainable in that suit as is now demanded in respect to these 75 bags. Section 12 of the Code of Civil Procedure bars that part of the claim. On the 5th issue I find the sum due to be Rs. 4,847-0-3, less 75-839 parts, with costs of the suit.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Safely and Securely.—When the severities of winter have yielded to the genial spring, invalids should make a determined effort to regain their lost health; when through confinement indoors, want of appetite, and disturbed sleep, the entire system has been weakened, and the spirits have been broken down, Holloway's remedies are equal to the occasion. The Ointment rubbed over the regions of the stomach and liver, aided by the internal administration of his Pills, will rectify the digestion, regulate the bile, and purify the blood—three sanatory actions which will speedily confer renewed vigour, brace up the failing nerves, confirm the flaccid muscles, and restore to the ailing chest fulness, that great charm of existence.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA S. AND W. COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at their office in Dalal Street, Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 31st December 1885, which was submitted to the meeting, was as follows:—From the audited accounts already made a net profit of Rs. 23,486-10, which includes Rs. 8,701-4-2 from last year's account. The profits are not so large as those of the previous years; nevertheless, your directors think that the result is satisfactory, taking the fact that during the whole year high prices had to be paid for cotton. The directors are, however, glad to say that the demand for the company's yarn is so much increased, that the produce of the mill for the next year has been sold forward at a higher rate than the last sale; and as the next season's crop of cotton is reported to be a full one, they hope to lay before you a much better account when they next meet you. From the profits of Rs. 23,486-10 an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8 was paid for the last half year, and they now propose to pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, making in all Rs. 22-8 for the year, and to carry forward to next year the balance, namely, Rs. 986-10.

On the chairman's motion, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. A dividend was declared at the rate of Rs. 10 per share. Messrs. Nusserwanjee M. Petit and Eduljee N. Setna, who retired from office by rotation, were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy and Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia were appointed auditors for the next year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. Thanks were voted to the directors, secretaries and agents of the company for the satisfactory manner in which they conducted the affairs of the company. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort. Mr. S. D. Sassoon, the chairman of the company, presided. The following directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1885, was submitted to the meeting:—

In consequence of the active season for silk goods in the local market having commenced late and the demand for Burma goods having been at a standstill owing to the war, while at the same time the price of raw silk and waste ruled abnormally high, and the mill had to be closed for over a month for the purpose of erecting a new low-pressure engine and connecting it with the high-pressure one which had been working at a disadvantage, the directors regret that the company's operations have resulted in a profit of only Rs. 9,902-2-0, including Rs. 3,613-11-11 brought forward from last year, which the board recommends to be divided as follows:—To the credit of mill building account, Rs. 4,479-10-4; to the credit of machinery account, Rs. 3,650-14 5; to the credit of insurance fund, Rs. 1,000—total Rs. 9,130-8-9, leaving Rs. 771-9-3 to be carried forward to next year's account. The mill buildings are insured for Rs. 1,45,000, the machinery for Rs. 4.20,000, and goods in the market shop for Rs. 15,000, Rs. 5,80,000, leaving the stock and stores at the mill uninsured.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, re-electing Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and E. Moses, as directors of the company, and appointing Messrs. Sadanund Balcrishna and Merwanjee Framjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the present year, at a remuneration of Rs. 75 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, directors and treasurers for their good management of the company's affairs, and the meeting was brought to a close.

THE WRECKS OF A VALUABLE TRUST SETTLEMENT.

The late Mr. Kessojee Naik, on the 12th October 1866, made a trust settlement of his moveable and immoveable property, of the estimated value of about eleven lakhs of rupees for the benefit of his wife Virbai, his grandson Shamjee Nursey, and other relations. The official liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, having, in a suit against Kessowjee tried in the High Court, obtained a decree against him for nine lakhs of rupees and interest, attached the trust property. Subsequently Mr. E. Vander Straaten was appointed receiver, and the attachment was ordered to be removed, the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company being directed to bring a regular suit for having the trust settlement declared null and void. Meantime, Kessowjee Naik died; and many important changes took place in connection with the parties concerned. Shamjee Nursey, son of Nursey Kessowjee, who was principally interested in the trust settlement, also died, leaving behind him a widow and a daughter. Mr. C. A. Turner became the assignee of the affairs of Nursey Kessowjee, the only son of Kessowjee Naik, which were thrown into the Insolvency Court. He also became official liquidator of the four mill companies, including the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, which held the decree for nine lakhs of rupees against Kessowjee Naik. The suit filed by the latter company to have Kessowjee Naik's trust settlement of 26th October 1866 declared null and void was ripe for hearing; and the probabilities were that the Court would have declared it to be null and void. The parties have, however, come to an amicable settlement, and applied to Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday for a consent decree in the suit. The result of the decree is that the property concerning which the trust settlement was made by Kessowjee Naik will be sold, and the proceeds divided among several claimants, including the conditors of the mill companies.

The making of the consent decree must have cost a harvest of gold mohurs, as all the parties were represented by counsel and solicitors, except Nursey Kessowjee, who is an insolvent. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshah, appeared for the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, the plaintiffs. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for Lukhumsey Laljee and Tullokchund, the trustees of Kessowjee Naik's trust settlement. Mr. Farran and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker appeared for Virbai, Kessowjee Naik's widow. The Hon Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for Ruttonbai, wife of Nursey Kessowjee. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for Hirabai, widow, and Moolibai, daughter of Shamjee Nursey. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Mr. C. A. Turner, the Official Assignee; while Nursey Kessowjee appeared in person. The consent decree, which Mr. Justice Bayley adopted as the decree of the Court, after considerable discussion as to various provisions, is a voluminous document. Its main provisions are that the trust settlement made by Kessowjee Naik on the 12th October 1866 is declared void; and the attachments levied upon the trust property are declared to be valid. The properties are to be sold, and the receiver, Mr. Vander Straaten, is to pay to Virbai, Kessowjee's widow, a sum of Rs. 55,000 in full satisfaction of all claims under the trust settlement, and a like sum of Rs. 55,000 to Ruttonbai, Nursey Kessowjee's wife, both delivering up to the receiver, on or before the 1st May 1886, possession of any portions of the trust properties that may be with them. Nursey Kessowjee is to have a life interest in the trust properties, such interest being vested in the Official Assignee. The two trustees are discharged from the trusts of the indenture of the 12th October 1866. All costs are to come out of the estate, &c.

HIGH COURT—April 9.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

508—Macfarlane and E—Jugmohundas Munguldas vs Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S. F and N, and Nanu and H.

509—Little, S F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy vs Jugmohundas Munguldas and others—Macfarlane and E, and Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Jardine)

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

426-85—Little, S F and N—Ootumchund Becherdas vs Sha Kalidas Govindji and others—Nanu and H

428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others Bomonjee and H

497-85—Ardesir, H and D—Perozshaw Pallonjee vs Pallonjee Pestonjee and another Nanu and H

35-86—Payne, G and S—Kessowjee Morlidhur and others vs Jijibhai Jehangir Lam and another—Nanu and H

46-86—Hore, C and B—Sejoobai vs C A Turner—Little, S F and N

47-86—Ardesir H and D—Dewjee Odhowjee vs Shewjee Pragjee and others—Nanu and H

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·771
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0 0
Maximum emperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·5
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, ESE, W, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	219

* From midnight to midnight.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—April 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

CLAIM FOR MUCCADUMAGE, &c.

CANJEE NATHA vs L. DREYFUS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case today. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 18,877, being the balance of moneys due by defendant for muccadumage and interest; for Rs. 87,500 as damages for his wrongful dismissal as muccadum of the defendant; for return of title-deed of his house in the Fort, and for the costs of the suit.

His Lordship said: The main facts of this case are as follows:—The defendants, Messrs. Dreyfus & Company, a Paris firm, in 1883, and several years previously, shipped wheat and seeds, from Bombay to Europe, through Messrs. Spinner and Company. Dreyfus and Company were represented by an agent who sat in Messrs. Spinner's office and attended to the shipments which were financed by Messrs. Spinner. This agent, at first, was a Mr. Lang who was afterwards joined by a Mr. Guggenheim. Both these gentlemen went home in the summer of 1883 and a Mr. Bergl came out in June. In September 1883 Mr. Lang returned. Extensive shipments of grain had been made in the previous season, and Mr. Lang had already written from the head office in Paris, complaining that inferior wheat had been sent home and that they had had to pay very large allowances to their European buyers, and when he returned to Bombay in September 1883 he renewed his complaints. The mode in which the business had been conducted was as follows:—Spinner and Company financed Dreyfus's purchases and Spinner's muccadum received the wheat in godowns, hired by them but paid for by Dreyfus. The muccadum weighed, cleaned, bagged, and shipped the wheat. It was maintained that to some extent he was also responsible for the quality of the wheat, but Dreyfus's agent went to the godown at least once a day to see the wheat as it came in. Spinner's muccadumage was performed by two brothers Khattow Natha and Canjee Natha. Khattow attended to Spinner's own business, cotton, and Canjee attended to the wheat and seed, which at that time was done exclusively for Dreyfus. The question was raised whether Canjee was a partner or a servant of Khattow. I think the weight of evidence is in favour of his being a partner. Khattow himself was out of Bombay, at the time of the hearing, and consequently I have not heard his story. Canjee denied the partnership but admitted he did no other work and drew what he required from the profits. Mr. Spinner, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Bergl all considered him as a partner, and the part he played was in its importance and responsibility much more that of a partner than of an employé. When Mr. Lang complained of the wheat Canjee was sent for. Lang said that the muccadum was responsible for the loss incurred. Canjee repudiated all liability. Thereupon Lang notified to Spinner's in writing, that the Dreyfus would withdraw their agency and open a house of their own. This was on the 23rd September 1883. Messrs. Dreyfus at once advertised for a muccadum and Canjee applied for the post. There was a good deal of negociation. Several draft agreements were made. At this point the respective stories of plaintiff and defendant begin to diverge. The defendants say that they made it a condition precedent of the employment of Canjee, that he should pay Rs. 20,000 as compensation for the losses. Canjee denies this statement altogether, and says that Rs. 20,000 was to be paid as premium. I will finish the *resume* of facts before I settle this question. At any rate Canjee was employed on a written agreement, 24th October 1883, of a most stringent character. According to the agreement, he was to pay Rs. 20,000 in respect of previous losses in wheat, and he had to deposit Rs. 7,000 in cash and title deeds representing immoveables of more than double that value. He also accepted a number of rigorous conditions and especially one which forbade his working for any other firm, whilst the breach of any condition, was made ground for dismissal. I am satisfied he entered into this agreement with his eyes open, and no question can be raised of unfair advantage having been taken of him such as would justify the Courtin disregarding it. He clearly accepted the conditions on account of the large profits he expected, the amount of which can be guessed from the fact that the plaintiff lays his loss of profit by reason of the dismissal at Rs. 87,000. Canjee began to work as Dreyfus's muccadum at once, and 5 per cent. of his fees was retained according to the agreement in liquidation of the Rs. 20,000, whilst 70 per cent. was to be retained as security until the Rs. 20,000 was received. Matters went on smoothly till February. At the beginning of that month Mr. Spinner, senior partner of Spinner and Company, came to Bombay, and enlarged the operations of his house by opening a wheat and seed business. This is a fact worth noting, as Canjee is admittedly an excellent wheat and seed muccadum, and we find him very shortly doing his brother's work for Spinners. In February Canjee's mother fell ill. His brother Khattow, who was still Spinner's muccadum, gave up his work to attend to the mother. He asked Canjee to do his work for him. There is no doubt that Canjee did perform the brother's work. He went to Spinner's daily and transmitted the orders he received to Khattow's workmen. One particular shipment he certainly superintended. Mr. Spinner says:—"When I came back (in February 1884) Canjee attended the office no doubt within a week of my arrival. . . . . He received my orders, gave me information about rates, and what had been bought and shipped and received my instructions for purchases. He continued attending . . . . As far as I remember he continued attending our office after the mother's death." There seems to me "no doubt Canjee did assist and work for this rival firm just after it had gone into the seed and grain business." At the same time he did not attend with due regularity at Dreyfus's, so much so that on one occasion they had to write to him about a certain mate's receipt. Twice people even came in search of Canjee to Dreyfus's to get his signature in matters relating to Spinner's business. Whether the want of daily attention to Dreyfus's business was due to his working for Spinner's, or whether it was due to the slackness of business at Dreyfus's is not quite clear. But little was being done by the latter firm. Still that fact does not lessen the fault of their muccadum in working for a rival firm without leave. Things went on till the close of March, when Mr. Bergl having to go to Spinner's office found Canjee there, and was informed by Spinner that Canjee was working for them. This was the first intimation of the breach of the condition not to work for other firms. Mr. Bergl, in consequence on the 31st March wrote Canjee a letter of dismissal on the ground that he had broken the terms of the agreement by working for another firm. On the 1st and 2nd April Canjee, according to the defendant's evidence, went to Dreyfus's and tried in vain to induce them to withdraw the dismissal. The defendant's witnesses say he admitted that he had worked for Spinner and Co. Canjee, on the other hand, in his evidence denies these statements and says he asked and obtained leave from Dreyfus to do what he did. But he only raised this contention at the eleventh hour when actually in the box, and I do not believe it. On the above statement of fact the following questions arise:—Was the dismissal wrongful? I do not think I have to consider whether the acts of negligence proved justified the dismissal apart from the agreement. There was a written contract of employment and the parties are bound by it. It cannot be argued successfully that the dismissal was wrongful if it was authorized by the terms of the agreement. Now the agreement distinctly stipulates that the plaintiff should not work for any one but his employers. Evidence was given and commonsense suggests that a muccadum of wheat and seeds might easily injure his employers if he gave to competing firms the benefit of his skill and experience. The facts of this case show that the defendant not only absented himself from his proper work, but also did not exclusively serve his employers. He thus brought himself within the terms of his contract, and his acts justified his dismissal. It was suggested that Mr. Dreyfus did not dismiss the plaintiff for his misconduct so much as because they found they could get his work done at a cheaper rate. It was also said that they had been in negotiation with another muccadam in January. I do not believe the latter assertion was proved. The former assertion was only supported by the fact that they did find a cheaper successor. It was also suggested as a curious coincidence that the dismissal occurred as soon as Dreyfus were secure of the Rs. 20,000. None of these suggestions are of any value as against the clear proof of breach of the agreement. The next question is a more difficult one. Are the defendants entitled to claim the whole Rs. 20,000? That question really turns upon the further question, Was the Rs. 20,000 agreed to be paid as the consideration of the agreement, or was it fixed merely as a sum to be forfeited in case the defendant failed to perform his part of the agreement? If the former view is right the defendants are entitled to the whole sum. If the latter view is right they can only under the Indian Contract Act retain what would be reasonable compensation for the breach of contract not exceeding the Rs. 20,000. As the contract between the parties was reduced to writing the agreement must be our guide as to their true intention. I think it is clear from their agreement itself that the Rs. 20,000 was not a sum payable, either as a punishment for default, nor by way of security. The recital of the agreement states, first, that the plaintiff is indebted to the defendant by reason of losses in wheat. It further recites that the defendants have agreed to employ the plaintiff as their muccadum. Then in the body of the agreement it states that it is mutually agreed that the defendants shall employ the plaintiff, and the plaintiff shall pay the whole of the Rs. 20,000 to the defendants, by deductions from his pay as muccadum. Thus it is quite clear that if Canjee had carried out his part of the agreement faithfully the Rs. 20,000 would have been paid as a matter of course out of his earnings. Then it is further agreed that if the agreement is broken the Rs. 20,000 should become payable at once. Does that clause change the character of the Rs. 20,000 so as to convert it from its primary intention, that is, consideration for the contract into a penalty to be paid on default? I think not. But Mr. Farran in the course of a very able argument went further and argued that there were two agreements contained in this one piece of paper, to wit (1) "I, the plaintiff, promise to pay Rs. 20,000 in compensation for losses, and (2) I, the defendant, promise to employ the plaintiff as muccadum." These two agreements, he said, were independent of each other, and he maintained that he was entitled to show that there was no legal consideration for the first. In the first place I would point out that Mr. Farran's contention varies from the case set up in the plaint. In his plaint the plaintiff says:—"He only agreed to pay the sum of Rs. 20,000 in manner aforesaid in consideration of being employed for four years certain, as the defendant's 'Muccadam.'" He says that "he allowed the said sum to be recited in the agreement as a debt due by the plaintiff to the defendants for losses sustained in wheat, through the plaintiff's default, because the defendants begged him to do so as it would not look well if it appeared in the agreement that they had required the plaintiff to pay Rs. 20,000, to be employed as muccadum." I do not think the plaintiff has succeeded in proving the case he thus sets up. The evidence of Mr. Lang and of Mr. Bergl prove the contrary. I will call especial attention to a letter written on the 12th October 1883 by Guggenheim to the Paris House, which is the more trustworthy as it was written long before this dispute arose, and at the time the engagement was made with the plaintiff. He, there, says "the partner of our old mukadam has offered his services. We have taken him and have made a contract with him of which I here give you an extract, 'the mukadam has engaged to pay us, by instalments, the sum of Rs. 20,000 against the losses we suffered in corn . . . If, for any reason, we should be obliged to dismiss him, the whole sum would become payable immediately. . . . . The mukadam engages to work exclusively for us." It is quite clear from this that the agreement only contained one contract and not two. The only contract made was to the effect that Dreyfus undertook to employ Canjee for four years certain in consideration, not only for his giving his services as muccadum but also of his paying to Dreyfus, out of his earnings, Rs. 20,000 to recoup them for their losses in wheat. If such was the contract between the parties, if the sum was to be paid, not merely as a past debt, but also in consideration of the agreement, it is immaterial whether the sum was legally due or not. Canjee agreed to pay the money, not only on account of past transactions, but also in order to secure to himself a very lucrative employment. This view of the contract between the parties is confirmed not only by the letter I have cited and by the evidence of Lang and Bergl (see especially Mr. Lang's answers to interrogatories), but also by the draft agreements which preceded the final agreement. Thus, extract B, the first draft contained originally a simple engagement of Canjee as muccadum for four years. But we find a pencil endorsement upon it, by the lawyer's clerk who attended to the matter to the following effect: "muccadum agrees to pay Rs 20,000 in consideration of accepting his offer of muccadumship, and in consequence of the losses sustained by the merchants by his negligence in seeds." In the next draft this clause is inserted in writing, and it finds a final place in the recital of the agreement as settled, though the words are altered. Mr. Farran contended that the payment of the Rs. 20,000 was in the nature of a penalty because it was to be only made if Canjee was rightly discharged, and would not be made if he was wrongfully discharged. But that would be equally if it were the consideration of the contract Canjee was bound in law on his side to pay the consideration money and the other party undertook on their side that contract should be duly performed and if the defendants broke the contract he (Canjee) could recover the consideration money as damages. It was, no doubt, a hard bargain for Canjee. I think the evidence adduced by Mr. Farran shows that the main losses in seeds were not due so much, to the negligence of the muccadum as to the purchase of inferior seed which was subsequently sold as of a higher quality. Canjee might perhaps have repudiated any claim for the losses. Mr. Bergl himself thought the claim rather moral than legal. At the same time Canjee was once proved to have insufficiently cleaned the grain, and his excuse, at the time, that the godowns were not big enough lends a colour to Mr. Bergl's contention that the losses were partly due to bad cleaning. If that were so, and if as I hold to be the fact, Canjee was a partner, then Dreyfus through Spinner, might have sued Canjee for negligence. In that case this sum of Rs. 20,000, might be held to have been paid in settlement of a doubtful claim, which alone, without the employment as muccadam, would be sufficient consideration. But however that may be, it seems to me contrary to common sense that Dreyfus would have employed as muccadum a man who had acted as such in transactions resulting in heavy loss, unless they secured to themselves some special advantage, such as the partial recovery of the loss. This is confirmed by the documents and by the evidence. My conclusion, therefore, is that the Rs. 20,000, were part of the consideration of the employment that it was not in the nature of a penalty, payable solely in case of default, that the payment of it by instalments was of the essence of the contract, that the immediate payment of it instead of the deferred and gradual payment was made a condition of default in order to secure to the defendants, in any event the consideration, and was not a mere punishment for default, that the loss of the lucrative employment for which this sum was paid was due entirely to the plaintiff's fault, and that the cessation of employment, from such a cause, could not convert the consideration into a penalty. I held the Rs. 20,000 to be legally claimable. Then there come some minor matters. The claim for Rs. 405 for short weight was not proved in the manner required by the agreement, nor indeed by any document of evideuciary value. The claim for Rs. 875, loss on gunny bags, was not established. I think the bags were in the same condition as they were received, ordinary wear and tear excepted. At any rate, the contrary was not shown. The plaintiff ought to pay the Rs. 120, rent of extra godown taken, because he retained possession of the other. The two accounts of the respective parties differ so slightly that I need not send the matter to the commissioner. The money in hand can be taken in part liquidation, the Government paper at its present value, and when the small balance is paid, the title deeds can be handed back. Costs against the plaintiff.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, April 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut H. M. Abud, S C, Wing officer, 13th Regt Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Political Dept.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate:—Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary G H Nelson, Commisst Dept.

The undermentioned Medical officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgns-Major from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Surgn D A Patterson, M D, Surgn J S Wilkins, and Surgn W A Barren, March 1886.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs:—

Lieut G A Gott, S C, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 3rd Bo Lt Cavy.

The, undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs:—

Major F T Ebden, S C, 2nd-in-Comd, 23rd Regt Bo Lt Infy.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 17th March 1886:—23rd Regt Boy Lt Infy—Havaldar Wazir Khan to be Jamadar vice Siurattan Singh, pensioned.

The following Native promotion is made with effect from the 26th March 1886:—25th Regt Boy Lt Infy—Havaldar-Major Rupa Walla to be Jamadar vice Ramchandar Rao Khanwilker, pensioned.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India from the 15th Feb 1886:—Bombay—To the 1st Class, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur—Subadar Harnam Porie, Bahadur, 10th Bombay Infantry, vice pensioned Subadar-Major Shaik Madar, Sirdar Bahadur, deceased.—To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur, Ressaldar Jamaul De Beg, 1st Bombay Lancers, vice Subadar Harnam Porie, promoted.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 28th March 1886:—10th Regt Boy Lt Infy—Jamadar Ramaya to be Subhedar vice Mahalinga, pensioned, and Qr-Mr Havaldar Bawanji Kadam to be Jamadar vice Ramaya, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Assist Apothy E McMullen, Subordinate Medical Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Surgeon-Major P S Turnbull, MD, Indian Medical Service, six months, medical certificate; and Major C M Browne, General List, Infantry, three months, medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt L L Fenton to be substantive pro tem Supt of Surveys under the Ragasthanik Court in Kathiawar during the employment of Major J M Hunter on special duty, and with retrospective effect from the date on which Lieut-Col Hancock was confirmed in the appointment of President of the Rajasthanik Court.

Messrs H F Aston and G C Whitworth respectively delivered over and received charge of office of Judicl Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 22nd March 1886.

Mr P S V FitzGerald and Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Hormasji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 22nd March 1886.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Shantapa Rangapa, Huzur Depty Collr, Belgaum, acted, in addition to his own duties, as Cant Magte of Belgaum from 1st to 25th Feb 1886.

Mr R W S Pinhey is appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi during the abence of Mr. Foxton, or till further orders.

Major J B Lawrence, B S C, is appointed to act as Cant Magte at Karachi during the absence of Mr Foxton, or till further orders.

Major Lawrence is also appointed to be a Magte of the first class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Karachi.

Messrs M B Baker and S Tagore respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik on the 29th ult.

Messrs J W Walker and H F Aston respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dist Court of Ahmedabad on the 29th ult.

Mr Anundrao Bhaskerji received charge of his appointment as Actg Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 1st inst.

A'zam Wassudeo Mahadeo Karan-dikar, pro tem, Head Kárkun of taluka, Khatav, in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Satara.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Inspr-Genl of Police to be ex-officio Visitor of all Dist, Central and Subordinate Criminal Jails in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

he Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Seth Dewandas Topandas to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Sukkar in the district of Shikarpur vice Seth Mulchand Gurbomal, deceased.

The privilege leave for one month granted in Govt Notification No. 1386, dated 2nd March 1886, to Sir William Wedderburn, Bart, Acg Chief Secy to Govt in the Political, Educational, Judicial and Secret Depts, has been cancelled at his own request.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Munidharprasad Tapiprasad Desai, Depy Educational Insp, Kaira Sub-Divn, has been granted privilege leave for three months from such date after the 5th April as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. W. B. Mulock, C. S., to act as Commr, N D, during the absence of Mr G F Sheppard, C S, or until further orders; Mr F S P Lely to act as Collr and Magte of the district of Surat, and Dist Registrar and Agent for the Govr, Surat, and to be Member and President of the local board established for the Surat Dist, during the absence of Mr Mulock.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Janardhan Ballal Bapat to be Huzur Account Officer Poona; Rao Bahadur Pandurang Daji to be Huzur Account Officer, Ahmedabad; and Khan Bahadur Shapurji Ratanji to be substantive pro tem Huzur Account Officer, Ahmedabad.

Mr P C H Snow, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 28th April 1886.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr S St J Westlake, C S, under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr H F Brayson, Depy Collr, Hyderabad, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Third Assist Collr and Magte, Hala Sub-Divn, from 25th Sept to 20th Dec 1885, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr C B Pritchard, C S., Commr of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W W Loch, C S., to act as Collr and Magte of the district of Khandesh, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Khandesh, and to be member and President of the local board established for the Khandesh Dist, during the absence of Mr T D Mackenzie, C S., or until further orders.

Mr J F Fleet, C S., C I E., on the expiry of his special duty to act as Collr and Magte of the Dist of Sholapur, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Sholapur, and to be member and President of the local board established for the Sholapur Dist, during the absence of Mr G Waddington, C S., or until further orders.

Mr E L Cappel, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 12th April 1886.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Sakharam Hinge to act as Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests during the absence of Mr Govind Ramchandra Mahajan, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Modi and Rao Bahadur Narayan Ballal Joglekar to be fourth grade Depy Collrs vice Mr E T Richardson and Mr Kuvarji Kavasji, retired; Khan Bahadur Ardesar Jamshedji to be fifth grade Depy Collr vice Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Modi promoted continuing on special duty; Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balvant Pendse M A, to be fifth grade Dept Coll vice Rao Bahadur Narayen Ballal Joglekar promoted; Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya to be sixth grade Dept Coll vice Khan Bahadur Ardersay Jamshedji promoted; and Khan Saheb Kazi Kamrudin Bandekar to be sixth grade Depy Coll vice Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balvant Pendse promoted continuing on special duty.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Kharsedji Ratanji, Bamanji C S, on his return to duty to act as Assist Coll Poona, during the absence of Mr PC H Snow, CS, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Kashinath Mahadeo Thatte to be Huzur Depy Collr, Satara, vice Mr E T Richardson, retired; Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal to be Huzur Depy Collr, Thana, vice Khan Bahadur Kuvarji Kavasji, retired; Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodar to act as Dist Depy Collr, Thana, till further orders; and Rao Saheb Motilal Chunilal to act as Dist Depy Collr, Panch Mahals, till further orders.

Mr G F Blackwell, Acting Sub-Assist Consr of Forests, passed an examination in Marathi on the 5th inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J DeC Atkins, C S, to act as Under Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial and General Depts during the absence of Mr J Monteath, C S, or until further orders.

The Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn J S Wilkins to act as Civil Surgn, Rajkot, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgn Major F C Barker, M D, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Gopal Moreshwar Sathe, B A, is appointed to act as Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications during the absence of Mr Govind Vithal Karkare, B A, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T D Mackenzie, C S., to act as Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial and General Depts during the absence of Mr J Nugent, C S., until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Tate, Ex Engr second grade, sub *pro tem.*, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code from such date after 15th May 1886 as he may avail himself of it.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

Mr Umedram Ranchordas, Dist Depy Collr, Surat is granted fifteen days' privilege leave of absence under Sec 74 of the Civil Leave Code, sixth Edition, from the 16th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A F Maconochie delivered over and Mr M P Khareghat received charge of the office of the Second Assist Collr, Ahmedabad, on the 23rd ult.

Mr W Allen delivered over and Mr A F Maconochie received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer for the Modasa Mahal in the Ahmedabad dist on the 20th ult, and the latter officer delivered over charge of the same office to Mr M P Khareghat on the 23rd idem.

Mr W B Mulock delivered over, and Mr F S P Lely received, charge of the offices of the Collr and Dist Magte and Agent to H E the Govr, Surat, on the 2nd inst.

GENERAL DIVISION.

Mr. A. F. Woodburn, Forest Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, is granted twenty days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it after the 21st April 1886.

Messrs. H. R. Cook and G. F. M. Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Coll and Dist and Political Agent, Satara, on the 29th inst.

Messrs. E. L. Cappel and H. F. Silcock, Asst to the Coll of Sholapur, respectively deliverd over and received charge of the Madha Taluka of the Sholapur Dist on the 12th ult.

Mr A Stormont, Supt, Govt Experimental Farm, Khandesh, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr B G Sathe, Dist Depy Collr, Satara, delivered over and Mr H Cooke, First Assist Collr, received charge of the talukas of Wai, Javli and Satara on the 29th ult.

Mr Krishnarao Sadasiv Muleker, Head Clerk to the Coll of Sholapur, is appointed to act as Head Accountant to the Collr during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Ramrao Annapa or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are appointed special assessing officers under the Income Tax Act for the places against their names:—

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar, Town and Cantonment of Belgaum; Rao Saheb Gopal R Shirhally, Chikodi Taluka; Rao Saheb Govind Vyankatesh Datar, Town of Dharwar; and Rao Saheb Shriniwas Swamirao Kamlapur, Town of Hubli.

A'zam Shriniwas Vyankatesh Yatgiri, Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum, is appointed to be *protem* fourth grade Mamlatdar vice Rao Saheb Jambhekar appointed Special Income Tax Officer.

Messrs E J Gleeson and A Lucas respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Forest Settlement Officer, Kanara, on the 12th ult.

Consequent on the transfer of Khan Saheb Adarji Nasarwanji from Ahmednagar of Surat, the following transfers of Head Accountants are ordered in the Southern and Central Divisions:—Rao Saheb Pandurang Tamaji, third grade Head Accountant at Dharwar, is appointed sub *pro tem.* second grade Head Accountant at Ahmednagar; Rao Saheb Ramrao Annapa, fourth grade Head Accountant at Sholapur, is appointed sub *pro tem.* third grade Head Accountant at Dhaawar; A'zam Dinkar Govind Kale, Deputy Accountant, Dharwar, is appointed sub *pro tem.* fourth grade Head Accountant at Sholapur.

A'zam Govind Sitaram Tambane, Head Karkun of taluka Wai in the Satara Dist, has been appointed to act as Mahalkari of Khandala Petha, in the same taluka, from the 9th Feb 1886, during the absence on privilege leave for three months of the permanent incumbent A'zam Hari Narayan Modak.

Mr Sirdarmia Nanamia, Second Class Assist Supt of Vaccination, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 30th April 1886, inclusive.

Mahomed Usman, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, was suspended from his duties from 14th Jan to 13th July 1885.

Babaji Govind, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bijapur Zilla, is promoted to second grade, with effect from 14th March 1886, vice Ramchandra Vishnu, resigned.

Candidate Vaccinator Bundo Ramchandra is appointed third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bijapur Zilla, with effect from 14th March 1886, vice Babaji Govind, promoted.

Venkaji Tatiaji is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Bijapur Zilla, with effect from 14th March 1886, vice Bundo Ramchandra.

Pandurang Govind is appointed to act as Municipal Vaccinator, Panvel Town, with effect from 30th Jan 1886, vice Luxuman Balwant, transferred to the municipalities of Alibag, Pen, and Uran, with effect from 3rd Feb 1886, as a temporary measure.

Surgns-Major W McConaghy and James Davidson, M B, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar Dist jail on the [illegible] March 1886.

Surgns J P Greany, M B, and P J Damania, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara Dist Jail on the 27th March 1886.

Second Class Hospital Assist Peeraji Jadow will report himself to the Depy Surgn-General, Presidency Circle, on the expiration of his leave.

Sub-Hospital Assist Ramparsad Mohunsing, allowed three months' extension of the leave granted in notification No 91 of 1885.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

IF not more active the general tone of business has been distinctly firmer during the past week. For imports a better enquiry has existed on the spot at in some cases slightly higher prices; while for our leading exports Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, although the feeling at the close is quiter again, we have had an interval of exceptional firmness consequent on stronger accounts from the European markets. It may be that the recovery for the time being is only temporary, but even so, it is to a certain extent reassuring amidst the general despondency to find that a turning point can be reached in the home markets for our more important products. Freights have been very quiet, at from £1 to £1-2-6 per tonfor steamers, as although produce has been firm and generally speaking higher in value, supplies have been disappointing in the matter of quantity. This latter feature is the least reassuring in the commercial position present and prospective as it now stands; the more so, as we much fear the diminished receipts must be accepted in some instances as indicative of less favorable crop out-turns than previous information had led us to expect. Wheat in the long run may turn out little if any short of the previous season; but Linseed is bound to be a much smaller yield; and Cotton, owing to less favorable results in Guzerat and Kattiawar, will not come up to earlier expectations. In no article perhaps will the crop be really bad, but the season as a whole will not realise the somewhat high pitched ideas at first entertained, and on which not only was tonnage provided but financial requirements anticipated. To this no doubt is owing the fact that we are now experiencing an easier tendency in Money, and partially also declining Exchange when the reverse might fairly have been counted upon. Government Paper keeps quiet but pretty steady. Shares are not active, but still firm for the time of year.

MONEY.—The return of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday last showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of 17½ lakhs, but at the same time the actual increase in trade demands was upwards of 29 lakhs, the difference being made up by receipts on the Government Account, a slight reduction in the Bank's holdings of Government Paper, and a decline of 4 lakhs in the Balances with other Banks. The movements would be in favour of dearer money so far as they go, but the outside market has refused to interpret them in that way, and if anything we should call rates of interest easier. On Government Paper demand loans are procurable now at 3½ to 4 per cent., although the Bank's official minimum remains at 7 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has been quiet throughout the week with a continued downward tendency. Last Thursday we closed at 1s. 5 15-16d. for Bank demand, and 1s. 6⅛d. for 3 months' Credits ready. From these figures no movement took place until Saturday, when mercantile bills were reduced 1-32d. On Monday there was no change, but Tuesday witnessed a decline of 1-32d. all round, which remained the level until this afternoon, when a further fall of 1-32d. was established, making the total decline on the week 3-32d. on private bills and 1-16d. in bank paper. The following are closing quotations for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand		......1s. 5 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...... 1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	......1s. 5 31 32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	......1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	......1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	......1s. 6 5-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	......1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	......1s. 6 3-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	......1·90	,,
Do.	6 ,,	......1·90½	,,

For future delivery the whole tenor of the market is in favor of lower rates as time goes on. The Banks would buy Credits for early May at 1-32d., and possibly the later half of the month at 1-16d. under the ready rate, and they are very chary about drawing. Things are going, in fact, pretty much as the majority of people anticipated they would—slowly but steadily downwards; and already at the first weekly biddings for Council drafts of the new financial year Government find themselves in the position of being unable to obtain the figure they have assumed for the entire year. Of the 40 lakhs offered in London yesterday, only Rs. 1,30,000 in bills found buyers at 1s. 5 29-32d., and 31 lakhs of telegraphic transfers at 1s. 5 15-16d. For next week the amount to be offered is put down to 30 lakhs, but this has no effect on the market. Bar Silver in London has remained unchanged throughout the week at 46⅝d. per oz., and the shipments for this side, as advised through Reuter, are only £50,000 for this port. The imports of Gold into Bombay during the past week have been 14 lakhs and of Silver 40½ lakhs. The position of Silver in the Mint as shown in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 27th March 1886	81,61,166
Silver received during the week...........	24,10,120
	1,05,71,286
New Coin paid during the week	13,06,075
	92,65,211
Silver belonging to private individuals	37,12,190
	1,29,77,401
Last week	1,38,15,139

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A very quiet tone has been manifested for paper this week, and prices have fluctuated but slightly. Fours for cash which a week ago stood at Rs. 97⅞ have quietened down to Rs. 97¾ and for delivery in a month from Rs. 97⅝ to Rs. 97⅜. Fours-and-a-half remain quite nominal at Rs. 101, but there has been nothing at all doing in them owing to the very limited supply of the paper in the market. Indeed the same remark applies within certain limits also to Fours which have been so steadily absorbed by permanent investors for some time past that ready lots are very difficult to meet with, and were Government to bring out a 4 per cent. Rupee loan to be subscribed during July, August and September for, say, 2½ crores, we are confident it would be well taken up.

The Municipal 5 per cent. loan continues at par, Port Trust Bonds at Rs. 91.

SHARES.—The general tone of the market has been quiet with no speculation worthy of the name in any branch. In *Banks* there is no alteration to notice, Bank of Bombays remaining at Rs. 720, Agras at Rs. 130, and Nationals at Rs. 122. *Press* shares are slightly irregular. Akbar have advanced Rs. 20, Bombay and New Indian Rs. 7½. There has been a decline, however, of Rs. 75 in Fort Press, Rs. 55 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 35 in Albert and Colaba, Rs. 25 in Manmar, and Rs. 10 in Apollo. In *Spinning and Weaving* Mills the leading tendency has been towards lower prices owing to the firmer turn in the Cotton Market. In some few cases such as the Maneckjee Petit, Morarjee Goculdass, Queen and Ripon, an advance of Rs. 5 is quoted, but in the majority of instances the fluctuations of the week have resulted in a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. In the *Miscellaneous List* we notice a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burmah Trading, and of Rs. 30 in Bombay Saw Mills. Treacher and Co., Ld., are Rs. 5 higher. In Flour Mills, Bombay have advanced Rs. 12½, Bapty Bros. are Rs. 5, Western India Rs. 2 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—After a prolonged period of depression the demand for goods has at last begun to show an improving turn. As yet it is not altogether general, nor productive of any material increase in the quantities of goods changing hands, but that the enquiry is better, and the tone of the market stronger there can be no doubt. From the bazaar, the clearances are put at 2,750 to 3,000 packages in about the usual proportions, but if anything we should say the lower kinds of bleached cloths have been receiving most attention. Prices are not quotably higher, but dealers are less disposed to make concessions from current rates than they were.

Of *Local* goods the business of the week is estimated at 2,000 packages at about former values.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns the demand is a shade better, and we quote an improvement of ¼ in Mule and ⅛ anna per lb. in the better qualities of Water Twist, but coloured Yarns are unchanged. Local Spinnings remain as before, the mills being mostly under contract.

METALS.—*Copper* is steady on the spot, although to arrive, dealers are offering a reduction of As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. for Braziers. In *Yellow Metal* there is no change the market being quiet at Rs. 27¼ to Rs. 27½ per cwt. for Braziers. In *Iron* a fair business is passing at unchanged prices.

COALS.—Buyers continue to operate very sparingly still, but sellers so far from showing any disposition to meet them are mostly asking an advance of As. 4 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The telegrams from Liverpool this week have been very firm in tone throughout, and supplies here at the same time being smaller than anticipated, the firmness has been fully reflected on this side. Just at the close we are perhaps a shade quieter, but in the early part of the week a large business was done, and even now a considerable trade might be put through if sellers were more pliable. The movements in prices have been an advance of Rs. 4 in Broach, Rs. 2 in Omras, Bengals and Dhollers. Of these the last named have been in most request, but sellers have been most difficult to deal with and consequently the extent of actual business has been proportionately small. Broach has been freely dealt in throughout,and with Bengals which also keep in goods enquiry have furnished a large proportion of the transactions. Omras as before are most difficult to move and intrinsically are the cheapest cotton in the market.

The arrivals this week although 21,500 bales over the corresponding seven days of last year, have still been disappointing being slightly under the week preceding. The cause of the comparatively small figures is without doubt the delay in arrivals of Dhollera, which, it is now becoming apparent in the matter of quantity are now going to be very little ahead of last season. This naturally tends to induce lower estimates of the season's shipments and some people who formerly put their ideas at over 900,000 bales for the six months now talk of 800,000 to 850,000 bales. From the way Omras and Broach are still coming in though, we should say that with prices at a level to induce exports 900,000 bales is quite a practicable figure.

We estimate the receipts of new Cotton into Bombay for the season so far at about 675,000 bales made up as follows :—

	Bales.
Berar............................	230,000
Bengals	164,000
Khandeish	105,000
Broach	85,000
Dhollera	40,000
Barsi and Nugger	35,000
Hingunghaut	16,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884
For the week	54,663	33,076	69,112
Since 1st January	621,099	404,455	641,229
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week..................	61,284	28,513	57,972
Since 1st January	393,338	259,564	440,576
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	6,495	734	1,159
Since 1st January............	23,017	19,595	38,831

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *viâ* Canal, without commission :—

New Crop—			per Candy.	per lb. C. &F.
Bengal, Fine	April	.... Rs.	169	= 3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	.... ,,	160	= 3 11-16d.
Do. Good	do.	..... ,,	154	= 3 9-16d.
Omra, Fine	do. (nominal)..	,,	190	= 4⅜d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		171 to 178	= 3 15-16 to 4 3-32d.
Do. Good	do.		164 to 172	= 3 25-32 to 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		158 to 160	= 3⅝ to 11-16d.
Broach, Fine	do	.... ,,	200	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Good	do.	..... ,,	196	= 4½d.
Dhollera, Fine	do.	...... ,,	193	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	..... ,,	185	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	.... ,,	177	= 4 1-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	..... ,,	180	= 4⅛d.
Westerns	do.	..... ,,	166	= 3 13-16d.

WHEAT.—Strongest reports from home induced an active enquiry in the early part of the week, under the influence of which a large business was done in new crop for May delivery, and a rise in prices of about 2 annas per cwt. established. Latterly the tone has quietened down again, but sellers are not lowering their rates. In the meantime the high figures being paid for ready stuff are attracting larger supplies, and the receipts for the week have been very free. We quote to-day : —

White Pessy, No. 1 .....(per cwt.)	Rs.	4-1-0
Laskari......................	,, ,,	3-12-0 to Rs. 3-13-0
Khatha (Hard Red)......	,, ,,	3-9-0 to Rs. 3-10-0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)..	,, ,,	3-14-0 to Rs. 3-15-0

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Cheapening Freight and Exchange have aided adverse crop accounts in enabling sellers to obtain higher prices, and we quote an advance of quite 2 annas per cwt. *Rapeseed* is also firmer by As. 1 to As. 1½ per cwt. although arrivals are fair and the home demand by no means brisk. Of *Gingelly* the receipts are keeping comparatively full, but rates are As. 1 per cwt. up. Quotations are :—

		Ready.
Gingellyseed, White..(per cwt.)		Rs. 7-2-0
,, Mixed	do. ..	,, 6-15-0 to Rs. 7
Linseed	do. ..	,, 6-3-3 to Rs. 6-3-6
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow..	do. ..	,, 5-11-0
,, Red Cawnpore.	do. ..	,, 4-12-0

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week ....cwt.	285,718	180,019	84,424
,, Since 1st Jan. ,,	2,066,986	2,486,862	965,226
Linseed—For the week ..... ,,	154,719	312,349	267,614
,, Since 1st Jan.... ,,	1,240,143	1,825,432	1,171,148
Rapeseed—For the week ... ,,	63,130	59,144	37,382
,, Since 1st Jan. .... ,,	291,892	211,977	166,563
Gingelly—For the week .. ,,	26,531	20,359	15,923
,, Since 1st Jan...... ,,	646,623	903,935	702,237

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank..............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	266
National Bank of India..................	37,32[illegible]	250		5 pct.	121

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..............................	Rs.	13-7-6
Carolas	,,	248
Mexican Dollars	,,	223
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	261
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,,	106-7
Gold Leaf............................	,,	21-4
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch........	,,	21-8
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	21-7
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch............	,,	21-7
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	21-2

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CURJEL—April 8, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Harald Curjel, of a son, prematurely still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WINCKLER—March 25, at Cochin, the wife of J E Winckler, Port Officer, of a son.

DEATHS.

McCONNELL—April 3, at Calcutta, Joanna Florence, widow of the late Robert John McConnell.

WEIRZER—April 5, at 18, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Julia, the beloved wife of Mr T C Weirzer.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

THE Maharajah Duleep Sing and his family were amongst the list of passengers booked by the Mirzapore, which left London on the 10th of March, and arrived here last Tuesday. But the Mirzapore brought neither the Maharajah nor his family; we have not heard of passages having been taken for them in any subsequent steamer, and it seems therefore that the "last appeal" which his Highness made before "finally taking leave of England" was not so certain a sign of the imminence of his departure as it has been taken to be. However, the document has had currency given to it in England and in India, and though it has availed nothing with the powers that be, it is a more real thing than the Maharajah's journey, and may fairly claim a portion of the interest that would have been bestowed upon Duleep Sing himself, had he landed at the Apollo Bunder on Monday. The document is in great part historical. It sets forth how his father Runjeet Sing gained the lordship over his fellow sirdars of the Punjab, became the friend and ally of the British Government, and then, after forty years of rule, died, leaving behind him a prosperous kingdom and a considerable private estate in lands and personal property. This "considerable private estate" is the *res gesta* of the Maharajah's suit. He would probably not cling very closely to his contention that the second Sikh war was primarily due to the dilatoriness and inaction of the British Government. This would serve him as little as it would serve some other people to contend that the fault lay with Lord Hardinge in not annexing the country after the campaign of 1846. His chief point, of course, is that in annexing the Punjab in 1849, Lord Dalhousie confiscated the property of the Lahore State, but that the Treaty gave him no power to deal with the private estates of the sovereign. "The document," he says, "makes no mention of a confiscation of any other property, save that of the State. The inevitable result, therefore, is that all property not coming within this category is excluded from it—in other words, that it was not even contemplated by those who dictated the terms of my deposition that any private manors or estates or jewels and personal property were to be touched." But this is not the only grievance which the Maharajah alleges. It was one of the stipulations of the Treaty of annexation that he was to be paid "for himself, relations, and servants," a pension of not less than four and not more than five lakhs of rupees a year. As a matter of fact his own allowance for some years past has been £25,000 a year. The allowances to relatives and dependants, which at one time came to £18,000 a year, have, through the death of many of the recipients, been brought down to about £5,000 a year; the balance, the Maharajah bitterly complains, instead of going, as it ought to go, into his pocket, is so much profit to the Imperial Treasury. If, on the other hand, it is remarked that the Government have paid off the Maharajah's debts to the extent of £40,000, his answer still is that they are in his debt and not he in theirs, and that the estate in Suffolk which they helped him to buy is absolutely unsaleable and produces absolutely no income except the value of the game.

Such are the grievances which the son of Runjeet Sing has laid before the British Government, with the request that they may be referred to a court of arbitration, consisting of the Law Lords of the House of Peers. In refusing it Lord Salisbury takes ground which, technically speaking, is very strong. The point at issue is a matter of Treaty interpretation. Whether "property of the State" meant all that Lord Dalhousie and the British Government have understood it to mean, or whether it meant much less than that, as the Maharajah contends, depends upon the reading given to the Treaty of annexation, and no law court, still less an informally constituted tribunal of legal peers,can interpret a Treaty. Whether the Maharajah's claims be well or ill founded, Lord Salisbury certainly did wisely in declining to create so embarrassing and so misleading a precedent as an inquiry of this sort would have been. And this is in no way interfered with by the consideration that in all probability the decision of the tribunal which he wishes to constitute would go against him. The India Office would take care that the court did not look with too exclusively English spectacles at the general question of Crown property in India. The distinction between property of the State and property of the Rajah is not so clearly marked in India as it has been in England since the establishment of the Civil List. The Safr Kas and Crown property in general is here so freely charged with the expenses of the State that it would be a narrow interpretation which would exclude them from the definition of State property. Besides the special circumstances under which many of the possessions of the Maharajah's father were acquired make it exceedingly doubtful if they can be regarded as private property. There is, for instance, the grant of the city of Lahore by Shah Zaman, Ameer of Cabul. Is that to be counted amongst the "private estates in the Punjab" of the value of which the Maharajah is able to form no exact estimate, but which he is confident should be restored to him? And yet it is a possession essentially differing in no way from the bulk of the inheritance of Runjeet Sing. These estates were conquered by the strong hand of the Lion of the Punjab from weaker chieftains. When the stronger hand of the British restored peace in the land, and seized the lordship over it, they passed from Runjeet's son by the same rule. A good many so-called rights had to succumb to State necessity when the Punjab passed from Sikh rule. We might take the case of the Jullundur Doab, where the British found after annexation large jaghirs held on condition of military or in some cases religious service. "We want neither your soldiers nor your prayers" was John Lawrence's brusque rejoinder to petitions for the maintenance of tenures for which there was no room or need in the British system. It is clear that some of Runjeet's possessions were held on condition of military service to the Amir of Cabul. Ought these to have been counted as private estates at the time the Punjab was annexed, and to have been held in trust by the British Government for the young Maharajah?

The public to whom the Maharajah appeals when he gives currency to his unavailing representation to the Marquis of Salisbury will be reluctant, thirty-seven years after the annexation of the Punjab, to revise its judgment concerning the morality and the policy of that act. Lord Lawrence, long after the event, rightly declared that in the first Sikh war we treated the Sikhs as a nation with generosity, and that in the second we acted with equal consideration to them as individuals; and this view of the matter will scarcely be disturbed by the Maharajah Duleep Singh's revival of claims which was disposed of long ago. The Government take perhaps too serious a view of his pretensions when they forbid him to set foot in the Punjab. His was never a name to conjure with even in the lands which his father ruled, and the loyalty of the Punjabis to us, even within ten years of his deposition, has always been so great that there is a wise acceptance of accomplished facts in his candid confession that he "does not aspire to be reinstated on the throne of the Punjab." The Government must be admitted to know what is wisest in a case of this kind, but it may be questioned if the Maharajah would be more dangerous at Lahore than he would be at Mahableshwar or in the Neilgherries. However, his Highness appears to have found reason for delaying his journey to this country, which will possibly be postponed *sine die*. The *Hindu Patriot*, with a permissible but not quite reasonable sympathy for the prince, has lately told him that he would have little cause to bless the day when he left the British shores for India, and he will be credited with good sense if he decide to follow that excellent advice, and to make the most of a position in England which is not without comfort, and which would be not without dignity if he would only persuade himself to make the most of it.

SOME little time ago an announcement was made, on official authority, that officers on leave from India, who in England should pass a preliminary examination in the Russian language, would be allowed to proceed on full Indian pay and allowances, and at Government expense, to either Moscow or St. Petersburg, to reside there for one year, and if at the end of that time they should succeed in passing a considerably higher examination in that language, they should receive a reward of £200; the time so spent being considered as duty, and in the case of Indian Staff Corps officers, was not to be counted against them in reckoning their service. From a more recent announcement, however, it appears that these privileges are only to be extended to Indian officers who *at the Staff College* have passed a good examination in Russian. The first announcement caused much satisfaction, and doubtless had the scheme in its original form been put into practice many officers would ere this have been endeavouring to qualify themselves. But upon the second intimation much discussion has arisen. Its meaning is in part obscure. What, for instance, is meant by the term "Indian officer"? Does it mean an officer of the Indian Staff Corps only? Or does it include officers of either service serving in India? If the former is the case, there would seem to be grave injustice to a large class. Why should officers of British regiments be excluded? Although under existing circumstances they are debarred while remaining in their own regiments from deriving much benefit from passing in Oriental languages, still they have never been prevented from qualifying. Why then have they been specially excluded in the case of Russian? English regiments are invariably and of necessity employed in any great war in or near our Indian territories, and they of course would be in the case of hostilities with Russia. Why then not put their officers on an equal footing with the officers of the Indian Staff Corps in regard to the Russian language, as well as in regard to the languages of this country? The second condition appears to be not only an unfair but also an extremely unwise one. Why should it be necessary before being allowed to pass this examination in Russian to have qualified at the Staff College? There is no question that an officer who has passed through the Staff College, and in addition has passed a good examination in Russian, would be a most valuable servant to the State; but there are very many officers who have no taste or talent for high mathematics and other subjects which are compulsory at the Staff College, though they have a great taste and talent for languages. These if permitted and encouraged to study Russian might be made extremely useful in the event of a campaign on the frontier. The preliminary examination might be passed at the Staff College, or at any other place, but to make a Staff College course compulsory to those who wish to utilize to the fullest possible extent their principal talent seems absurd. It would be equally reasonable to insist upon an officer in the Army being able to navigate a ship, or on a naval officer undergoing a course of equitation before passing any examinations to qualify them for appointments in their respective services. Why should any obstacle be put in the way of an officer improving himself in any way that makes him more valuable to his country?

THERE is an innovation in the method now in vogue of preparing the returns of the rail-borne trade of the Presidency. The statement for the closing quarter of last year no longer deals with the traffic in minor commodities, but with what are known as the principal products only. Following the revival of trade rendered slack by the rains of the previous quarter, the traffic shows an increase exceeding five millions of maunds over the preceding period. A fairer comparison is to be obtained from the figures for the corresponding quarter twelve months earlier. For the current quarter the total volume of trade amounted to 13 millions of maunds, an increase of 7,855,000 maunds and 2,656,009 maunds respectively over 1883-4 and 1884-5. The greater portion of this advance is in the bulk of the imports from internal blocks which increased by 2,005,000 maunds, the exports showing 531,000 additional maunds, and the local trade only 118,009 maunds beyond the closing quarter of 1884. During the last two years the improvement in the traffic has been gradual, save in regard to the exports to foreign blocks, which last year show a slight declension. The total external trade has increased by 2,537,000 maunds, the imports increasing by 37·4 per cent., the exports by 39·9 per cent. The import trade consisted chiefly of 58·2 per cent. of wheat; 16·4 of oil seeds, which had declined by nearly 500,000 maunds; 15·1 per cent. of grains; 5·1 per cent. of raw cotton; and 3·7 per cent., of coal, a conspicuous improvement having taken place in raw cotton, wheat and other grains. More or less progress is shown throughout the export trade. The respective shares of salt, cotton goods, and metals stand as 50·2, 17·1, and 13·1 per cent., the improvement in salt amounts to 386,000, and in cotton goods to 102,000 maunds. Of the total imports of wheat the Bombay port alone took 4,274,000 maunds, of oil seeds 1,176,416 maunds, of linseed 716,250 maunds, of til 292,000 maunds, and of mustard and rape 142,000 maunds. Under the heading of local trade there were decreases in oil-seeds, wheat and grains other than wheat, and in other articles of minor importance, but these were more than counterbalanced by increases in coal, metals and cotton goods.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* contains a series of rules regarding the collection of the income-tax which it would be well for every-one to study. The rules at present are only in the draft form, and opportunity is given until the 8th prox. to raise objections to them. The rules lay down that in ascertaining and determining the amount of income the gross receipts from every source are to be included, no reduction being allowed on account of family or domestic establishment. The income from property which is solely employed for religious or public charitable purposes is not liable to the tax, but the right of exemption must be established to the satisfaction of the collector, who will grant a certificate to that effect. Authority is given to the collector to arrange for the tax to be deducted by private employers from the salaries of their assistants. Where an arrangement of this kind is agreed upon, the employer will be allowed a commission at the rate of 2 per cent. of the amount of the tax, in consideration of which he will also be expected to pay to Government the amount of the tax within a week after the payment of the salary. The collector is also authorised to make agreements for composition, which will be in operation for a period of not less than three nor more than five years. No agreement for composition, however, can be made unless the income amounts to Rs. 10,000 in the city of Bombay and the island of Perim, or Rs. 2,000 elsewhere. In every case the amount of the composition will be equal to 105 per cent. of the amount of the tax at which the person compounding is finally assessed for the first year of the period comprised in the agreement. In the event of death or bankruptcy, the agreement will continue in force until the 31st March following.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

ON Wednesday last, His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India, accompanied by Lady Amaral, Senhor Canto, the Portuguese Consul General, Mr. M. R. de Quadros, and Mr. and Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, visited the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, where they were very courteously received by the ladies in charge of the institution; and after going through the school and hearing the girls sing they retired, expressing themselves highly pleased with what they saw and heard. His Excellency congratulated Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee on the success of an institution of which he was the father and founder. The Governor-General and suite left for Goa on Wednesday night by the British India steamer Arcot, which is expected to reach Goa this morning.

THE COMING SEASON AT MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, APRIL 6.

MATHERAN is of course dull and empty at present. Only about twenty visitors have yet appeared on the hill, and as very few bungalows have been taken, we are not likely to have a crowded season. The hill has undergone little change since last year. At the Holi Dr. MacDougal tried to stop the natives from playing music. But this was resented as an attempt to interfere with their religious liberties, and all the palki hamals, &c., on the hill threatened to leave it in a body, if the objectionable order were not rescinded. Tom-tomming is unpleasant especially at midnight, but a strike of the natives on the hill would be worse, so the superintendent had to yield the point. The walls of a small temple of Hanuman, next to D'Souza's shop, have tumbled to the ground, and the red image of the monkey-god is now only protected against the insults of wind and weather by some hurdles of wattle work. However, he has got another newer temple more solidly built opposite the Clarendon Hotel, where he can receive his worshippers more comfortably. The Hope Hall Hotel has disappeared. One of the bungalows of which it consisted has been let to a Bhattia, while the others have been taken by the Parsee Europe shopkeeper, and formed into the Victoria Hotel, at which Parsee visitors to the hill may obtain board and lodging for a moderate daily charge. For many years Parsees have come to the hill in increasing numbers, and they will doubtless find it convenient to have an hotel ready for their reception. There seems at last to be a chance of the library getting some new books. It is five or six years since a fresh supply was last purchased. A book with blank pages now lies on the library table, in which subscribers are requested to enter the names of such works as they think would be suitable additions to the Matheran library. This affords a fine opportunity for a Matheran Sir John Lubbock to show his learning and literary taste. But the opportunity has so far been neglected. The book has been lying for several days on the table waiting for suggestions, but not a single entry has been made. Perhaps some of you in Bombay, who intend coming up to Matheran in a week or two, may feel inclined to send up suggestions, so that a good supply of literature suitable for the hills may be waiting for you at the station library when you arrive. The weather is still pleasantly cool here. The temperature is at 70° early in the morning, and does not rise very high at midday. It is more satisfactory to come up early in the summer than in the October season. When you come up early in the midsummer season, you find roads, Gymkhana and everything else in good order, and have no chance of being made uncomfortable by heavy rain.

We seem to have a very abundant supply of water in the Charlotte Lake. The surface of the water is only some twelve feet below the bund wall, which is about forty feet high. What a splendid header a good diver might take from the top of the wall into the deep water below! Surely a fine bathing place might easily be made at Matheran. Any proposal to allow bathing in the reservoir which supplies the bungalows on the hill with water may be dismissed as beyond the bound of practical politics, although it may perhaps be illogical to care what has happened to the water before it has been brought to our doors in a filthy mussuck. But the water of the Charlotte Lake is divided into two portions by what was, I think, the old bund wall. As these two pieces of water have the same level, the door in this dividing wall must now be open. It could however be shut, and then the two pieces of water would be perfectly disconnected. If this were done, the larger and deeper sheet of water would be quite sufficient for ordinary uses, and the smaller upper portion could be formed into a delightful bathing place, which would be a great addition to the attractions of the hill. There is a charm about open-air bathing which the best artificial bath can never afford. In Bombay and elsewhere in India, although the open sea is very tempting to the swimmer, the possibility of having a shark for one's companion in the sparkling billows is a sufficient deterrent to check the ardour of the most enthusiastic bather. But there is really no reason why in Matheran we should not be allowed to see the green-clad hills from a new point of view, floating luxuriously on the cool waters of the Charlotte Lake.

THE PARSEES, CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

BEFORE the last mail left England, the following matches were arranged for the Parsee team that leaves Bombay by the mail-steamer of the 23rd instant, some others were in course of arrangement, notably at Edinburgh and with the Earl of Sheffield's Eleven in his Lordship's Park. The Parsees will stick as far as possible to their national costume on the cricket field. The team will consist of fifteen players, Mr. Henderson will be asked to select the eleven for the first three matches, which will be played in London. It is probable that Mr. Henderson will be obliged to leave Bombay a week before them, as his services will be required by the Surrey County Club :—

May 27, 28—Lord's, Parsees vs. Marylebone Club.
,, 31, & 1st June—Oval, Parsees vs. Surrey C. & G.
June 2, 3—Parsees vs. Prince's C. & G.
,, 4, 5—Chiswick, Parsees vs. Chiswick C. & G.
,, 7, 8—Lygton, Parsees vs. Essex C. & G.
,, 9, 10—Leicester, Parsees vs. Gentlemen of Leicestershire.
,, 11, 12—Ashton-under-Lyne, Parsees vs. Ashton District.
,, 14, 15—Derby, Parsees vs. Derbyshire C. & G.
,, 16, 17—Harrogate, Parsees vs. Harrogate District.
,, 18, 19—Elland (near Leeds), Parsees vs. Elland District.
,, 21, 22—Hull, Parsees vs. Hull District.
,, 23, 24—Middlesborough, Parsees vs. North Riding.
,, 25, 26—Northampton, Parsees vs. Northampton.
,, 28, 29—Birmingham, Parsees vs. Warwickshire C. & G.
,, 30
July 2, 3—Oldham, Parsees vs. Werneth Club.
,, 5, 6—Liverpool, Parsees vs. Liverpool C. & G.
,, 7, 8—Chatham (Manchester), Parsees vs. District.
,, 9, 10—Huddersfield, Parsees vs. Huddersfield.
,, 12, 13—Nottingham, Parsees vs. Gentlemen of Notts.
,, 14, 15—Portsmouth, Parsees vs. Hampshire C. & G.
,, 16, 17—Brighton, Parsees vs. Sussex C. & G,
,, 19, 20—Hastings, Parsees vs. Hastings District.
,, 21, 22—Portsmouth, Parsees vs. United Services.
,, 23, 24—Gravesend, Parsees vs. Gentlemen of North Kent.
,, 27, 28—Ryde, Parsees vs. Isle of Wight Association.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

THE following Government Resolution was issued last evening :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 8th March 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. [illegible]—638, dated 11th February 1886—Submitting, with his remarks, a report by the Honorary Secretaries on the Horse Show held at Poona on 7th and 8th October 1885, together with the report of the Judges of the Show.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets to notice that the show was not successful, a result which is considered to be probably due to the fact that owing to the late rain many breeders were engaged in their fields. There was a decrease of 80 in the number of animals exhibited in the breeders' classes (224) and there was no improvement in the quality. Only 22 geldings were exhibited as compared with 43 in the previous year. The number of animals exhibited in the fancy classes (48) was about the same as in the previous year. The Collector should be requested to bring to the notice of the Committee paragraph 3 of Mr. Robertson's memorandum, in which means of rendering the show attractive are suggested

2. The consideration of a proposal to establish a stud farm and purchase on behalf of Government the best young stock exhibited at shows awaits the receipt of information concerning the result of a similar experiment at the Hapur Depot.

3. The total receipts, including grants, subscriptions and the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 6,210 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,948, of which Rs. 3,965 were distributed in prizes.

4. The thanks of His Excellency in Council should be conveyed to Mr. East and Major. Babington, the joint secretaries, and to Brigade-Surgeon Gaye, Lieut.-Colonel Hogg and Veterinary Surgeon Anderson for their careful discharge of the duties of judge.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, April 8.

Mr. Caine, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member of Parliament for Barrow-in-Furness in the place of Mr. David Duncan, who has been unseated for bribery on the part of his agent.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

Sir John Walsham, the new British Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Pekin, has started to take up his appointment. His Excellency is the bearer of cordial letters from Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Emperor of China relative to the pending questions between England and China, and is also charged to give assurances of the friendly intentions of the British Government towards China in connection with the annexation of Upper Burma.

It is stated that Her Majesty the Queen intends sending by a special Ambassador a jewelled Imperial Order to the Emperor of China.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PRENDERGAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 8.

The *Clive* arrived here this morning with Generals Prendergast and Slanden, and some military details. Not the slightest demonstration was made on General Prendergast's landing.

THE HON. LIONEL TENNYSON.

The Hon. Lionel Tennyson, who is on board the s. s. *Chusan*, now in harbour, is worse than when he left Calcutta, and the ship's surgeon fears he will not live more than three days.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

A large meeting of candidates for the Pleaders examination was held at the Hemabhai Institute to-day, to submit a memorial to the Honourable Judges praying for a reconsideration of the results of the examination.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

SUEZ, April 7.

The Clan Line steamer *Clan Murray* left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, April 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chyebassa* arrived here from Calcutta this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Huzara* left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, this afternoon.

ADEN, April 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Rewa*, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Italian mail-steamer *Raffaele Rubatino*, which left Bombay on the 1st instant, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollers	4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		72⅞
4½ ,,	,,	75⅝
3 ,,	Consols for account	100⅝
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	101⅝
4½ ,,	French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver		46⅝
Chartered Bank shares		£23-10
Do. Mercantile shares		£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai		£63

Arrivals—Abana and Florida.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(April 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond Sinbyoodine.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao—Mail over interrupted section leaves Bushire to-morrow.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, April 8.

10 p.m.	79·9

FRIDAY, April 9.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	86·2
4 p.m.	85·2

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presides at the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence to-morrow.

The success of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, which was established at a meeting held on Wednesday last, is, it is hoped, secured. There are already over seventy members enrolled. Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith, Barrister-at-law, to whose exertions the existence of the Society is mainly due, was elected its first president.

The celebrated Burmese hairy family about whom there has been so much controversy, have arrived in Bombay *en route* to England in charge of Mr. Archer. These peculiar people were held in something akin to veneration by Theebaw, who had been offered and had refused fabulous sums for permitting them to be exhibited.

The services of Lieutenant H. M. Abud, S.C., Wing Officer 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

Captain L. L. Fenton has been appointed substantive *pro tem.* Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court in Kattywar, during the employment of Major J. M. Fenton on special duty.

Mr. S. Tagore has returned to Nasik, of which he is District Judge and Sessions Judge.

As we anticipated, Mr. N. B. Mulock has been appointed to act as Commissioner, N. D., during the absence of Mr. G. F. Sheppard. Mr. F. G. P. Lely will act as Collector of Surat during Mr. Mulock's absence.

Mr. P. C. Snow, C.S., is going on three months' privilege leave at the end of this month.

Mr. S. St. J. Westlake, C.S., has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Abkari, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months owing to continued ill-health.

Mr. W. W. Loch has been appointed to act as Collector of Khandesh during Mr. Mackenzie's absence, and Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.I.E., on the expiration of the period of his special duty, to act as Collector of Sholapore during the absence of Mr. G. Waddington.

Surgeon J S. Wilkins has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Rajkote, during the absence of Surgeon-Major F. C. Barker.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth has received charge of the office of Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, from Mr. H. F. Astons, and Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Hormasjee that of Third Assistant Political Agent from Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald.

Mr. R. W. S. Pinhey has been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court, and Major J. B. Laurence, S. C., Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi, during the absence of Mr. Foxton.

During the past week fever and small-pox prevailed in parts of nine, and cattle disease in parts of ten districts. There was scarcity of fodder in two talukas of Khandesh.

The Viceroy was to open the Muir College at Allahabad yesterday afternoon.

It is announced that Mr. Sen has refused a Mandalay Judgeship, taking an Assistant Government Advocateship instead.

Sir Frederick Roberts has had to abandon his visit to the Khojak owing to bad weather. His Excellency on Monday inspected the site at Syud Hamid, where the new entrenched position is to be made, and also some other points of military importance in the neighbourhood. The original programme of his tour will be reverted to from the date of arrival at Quetta.

General Prendergast, before leaving Rangoon for India, left a valuable memorandum for the guidance of his successor in regard to the line of posts from Tonghoo to Yemethen, which he had personally inspected. Five military posts are maintained between Ningyan and Yemethen, and he thinks it doubtful whether the line chosen is the best in view of the coming monsoon. Probably one further westward would be easier to maintain during the rains.

The unsettled state of Lower Burma has, it is stated, seriously interfered with the survey work which was being carried on in the Yoma Range, and it has practically come to a standstill. A detachment from the party on the range has been sent to Captain Hobday, who is in charge of the survey operations now being undertaken from Mandalay. It is believed that the survey of Upper Burma will take several years, as vast tracts of country have to be explored, but meanwhile rough sketches can be made and reconnaisances carried out with a view to opening up the country.

The Home authorities expect that the delimitation of the Afghan frontier will be completed by the end of next month, but the opinion on the spot appears to be that it will be autumn before the mission returns to India.

During the past winter the cold was so great in Northern Afghan Turkistan that the Oxus was frozen over, and foot passengers were able to walk across for several days, before a thaw set in. Such severe weather, it is said, has not been known for many years.

It is reported that the Viceroy has intimated to His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere that Her Majesty's Government desires to alter the treaty entered into with his late father, and to carry out certain measures which are imperative for the future prosperity of Cashmere, as well as for the welfare of British power in India. The alterations are: (1), the appointment of a British Resident; (2), the location of a cantonment of British troops in the Valley in garrisons at Gilgit, Ladakh, &c.; (3), the opening of the country to free trade for Europeans, and the purchase of land by British subjects. "These reforms," says the *Indian Daily News*, "will entail the abolition of the appointment of confidential agent with the Viceroy, hitherto held by one of the Maharajah's officials, as all communications will go through the Resident. The announcement of the intentions of the Government of India when the late Maharajah died caused a stir; and it is reported that, through influence at home, the present Maharajah's opposition has been successful. The appointment of a Resident will be all that will be carried out for the present."

A Calcutta paper, in publishing the news of the conspiracy in Khatmando against the Bir Shumshere and the arrest of nine of the conspirators, says:—"It appears that until the decision of the Government of India was made known, the people of Nepaul refrained from any exhibition of feeling against the assassins of the Maharajah, as they were afraid of incurring the displeasure of the Viceroy for causing a disturbance, while the whole matter was under consideration. No small surprise has since been shown at the intimation that the British Government decline to interfere; and it is now anticipated that that intimation is nothing less than an open sanction that whoever sheds most blood is recognised as the ruling element. The general public feel glad to learn that the sons of Sir Jung Bahadoor scorn to resort to such measures, and that their grievances will shortly be discussed in Parliament, as the Government of India has expressed itself powerless to act in the matter."

The total value of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the nine months ended the 21st of December last, was Rs. 8,81,40,811, as compared with Rs. 8,28,72,954 in 1884. There was an increase in the exports, which amounted to Rs. 5,20,68,065, as against Rs. 4,42,99,408, but the greater part of this is accounted for under the head of trans-frontier by rail, though there was also a good increase in the trade with Kabul and Bajar. The exports to Nepal and Upper Burma showed a considerable falling off. The value of imports was Rs. 3,60,72,746 as compared with Rs. 3,85,73,546, the countries showing the largest decrease being Kandahar, Kabul, Kashmir, Sikkim, Upper Burma, and Karennee, while there was an increase in the trade from Lus Beyla, Ladakh, Nepal, and Hill Tippera.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., who has lately been appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet, was entertained at the St. George's Club, Hanover Square, on March 16. Among the members of the club present were the Earl of Dundonald, Vice-Admiral Sir E. Commerell, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir A. Hoskins, K.C.B. (Naval Lord), Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., (Agent-General for South Australia), Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G (Agent-General for New South Wales), Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner for Canada), Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), Mr. Abercrombie Castle, Mr. J. F. Garrick, Q.C., C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland), Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Colonel Knollys, the Rev. Henry Rowley, Colonel G. B. Malleson, C.S.I., Sir Rutherford Alcock, Colonel Du Plat Taylor, and others. The chair was taken by the Hon. Thomas Waller, United States Consul-General.

At the High Court of Calcutta, on Saturday last, an important decision was given on a reference from the Small Cause Court on a point of the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court. A local firm some time ago sued a military officer for the value of a gun and other articles supplied by them to him. At the trial of the case in the lower Court the point was raised, whether section 151 of the Army Discipline Act did not deprive the Small Cause Court of the jurisdiction which it possessed under the Act constituting that Court. The section of the Military Act set out "that in India all actions of debt and personal actions against persons subject to military law other than soldiers of the regular forces, within the jurisdiction of any Small Cause Court, shall be cognisable by such Court, to the extent of its powers." Section 190 of the same Act stated that "soldiers" did not include officers. Mr Justice Pigot held that the Small Cause Court had jurisdiction in the present case, the jurisdiction which was expressly given by the Act constituting that Court. The question was whether there was any other enactment which took away that jurisdiction; and, looking into the Army Act, he did not suppose that there was anything in it, either by express wording or inference, which would lead one to suppose that the Legislature intended to curtail the powers of the Small Cause Court. The decree of the lower Court would, therefore, be affirmed.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeons D. A. Patterson, J. S. Wilkins, and W. A. Barren have been promoted to be Surgeons-Major on completion of twelve years' service.

Major F. T. Ebden, 23rd Bombay L. I., and Lieutenant G. A. Gott, Adjutant 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, have been allowed furlough for six and twelve months, respectively, on private affairs.

Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull, I.M.D., and Major C. M. Browne have been allowed extension of leave for six and three months, respectively.

The Indian Marine steam-ship *Tenasserim*, Capt. Gwyn, sails to-day for Madras and Rangoon, with the following officers and troops:—14 European commissioned officers, one lady, 463 non-commissioned rank and file, 16 women, 27 children, one private follower, and 6 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—For Madras—Major Spratt, Wrcestershire Regiment and 12 officers of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry to be transhipped from the troopship *Jumna* on her arrival. For Rangoon.—Lieut. Hardinge, 2nd Scots Fusiliers.

Major W. E. Neale, Commandant, Rohilkund Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave to Europe from 14th April to 15th October, Captain E. McAlister, acting as Commandant during his absence.

Major-General Sir Charles MacGregor will most probably proceed home on six months' sick leave, leaving the command of the Punjaub Frontier Force to Colonel Chowne, the senior officer of the Force.

It is rumoured that Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., Commanding the Allahabad Division, intends proceeding home on leave for four or six months.

The No. 9 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, marched from Quetta on the 29th March, *en route* for Kurseong in Assam, where the battery will be encamped.

Captain A. G. H. Gardner, 2nd Battalion the Cheshire Regiment, a probationer for the Army Pay Department, having passed the final examination, has been appointed Paymaster, and posted to the 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment at Dinapore, *vice* Captain Sheehan, transferred to the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

The shooting of the Calcutta Volunteer aspirants for the Indo-Wimbledon team on the 2nd April was not of so brilliant a nature as to find a place in the local papers.

Lieutenant F. C. Boileau, South Yorkshire Regiment, a probationer for the Staff Corps, died at Rangoon on the 30th ult. His commission was dated 10th March 1883.

Major F. A. S. D'Acosta de St. Laurent, Bengal Staff Corps, died at Jullunder on the 27th March. He was first commissioned in the 88th Foot on the 8th July 1862, and was appointed to the Staff Corps on the 9th July 1868, and became Major on the 8th July 1882. He served in the Afghan campaign of 1878-79-80, was at the occupation of Kabul and attack on Latabund, for which he received the medal.

Colonel Cotton Robert Money, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service.

The Calcutta Volunteer Commandant lately appointed, Colonel Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry, will not find the finances of the Corps in a satisfactory state.

Major G. F. Young, Assistant Quartermaster-General at head-quarters, intends proceeding on leave to Kashmere, when Major Ellis, of the Intelligence Branch, will most probably act for him.

Captain B. R. Crózier, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, having passed the final examination for the Army Pay Department, has been appointed Paymaster, and posted to his own battalion.

"Justitia" writes as follows in the *Madras Mail*:—

Some time ago the *Bombay Gazette* published an article referring to the rescue of Lieutenant Cockeram's body by Lieutenant Lye and Private Witt, of the Hampshire Regiment. I am glad to learn that Lieutenant Lye has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, but no mention whatever is made of Private Witt, who is equally entitled to the same honor. The writer has now in his possession communications from the parents of the late Lieutenant Cockeram, in Sherborne, Dorset, in which they express Witt's gallant services in the highest terms with their heartfelt gratitude, by asking him to accept of some keepsake from their son's effects, similar to that of Mr. Lye. I should be obliged if anybody, through the medium of your valuable paper, can give a reason why this private has been excluded from being recommended? It must be remembered that Lieutenant Lye called for a volunteer, and Private Witt readily responded, and they together crept up, under a heavy fire, and brought in the body.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At a general Court-martial at Ambala, Private Hugh Rafferty, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, was found guilty of cutting with a sharp instrument the head and neck of his superior officer, Sergeant Michael Carroll, and also of resisting an escort sent to apprehend him, when he wounded Privates Michael Kelly and Joseph MacMahon with a sharp instrument, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years and to be discharged with ignominy from the service.

At a General Court-martial at Delhi, Sepoy Goorditt Singh, of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, was found guilty of discharging a rifle loaded with gunpowder and bullet at his superior officer, Subadar Shere Singh, with intent to kill him, and also with having stabbed with his bayonet in the left arm Sepoy Beni Singh, of the same regiment, and sentenced to transportation for ten years. In confirming the sentence the Commander-in-Chief remarked that he did not approve of it, as he did not consider it adequate to the crime.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When the public mind is so much agitated by the wholesale "plucking" in the recent Pleaders' Examination, and the unfortunate plucked candidates are in a state of wild frenzy, you will allow me to speak out the public opinion through the columns of your paper. The result has become a topic of common conversation and discussion in every household, and among all classes. It is said the "unexpected sometimes happens," and so it has been in the present case. Who on earth expected such a poor result as 4 per cent! Out of 216 candidates only ten passed! Moreover, all these 10 are already pleaders. Out of these 216 candidates, more than 50 are District Court pleaders who had appeared for the higher standard, but who have been disgracefully plucked even in the lower. The disastrous failure this year can be accounted for only in one of these two ways. Either the examination has been very stiff, or the candidates must have been ill-prepared. The latter cannot, with any show of justice, be alleged as a reason, as almost all are old and experienced candidates, many among whom are District Court pleaders who have more than once passed in the lower standard, and who had this year appeared for the higher. The other alternative must alone therefore account for the failure. Every day letters to the dailies pour in from all sides, complaining about the result of the recent examination. All are at one in condemning the two Procedure papers, in particular the Civil, set by an inexperienced Moffusil pleader. No doubt it must have cost the learned examiner a good deal of labor, trouble, and mental exertion to frame such a long paper, which range over the whole of the Civil Procedure Code and the Limitation Act, and bears on the doctrine of "lis pendens," and English cases, such as "Semayne's Case," which would have found a better place in the paper on Torts. It is as long as he possibly could make it, as he has utilized the full two sides of the paper allowed to him. When I showed the paper to an experienced examiner, and a leading High Court vakil, he laughed his sides over it. I am at a loss to make out how the President of the Examination Committee allowed the paper to go to the press, and the other examiners nodded their assent to it. It is very likely that the paper was never shown to them, and hence all these unpleasant consequences, and all this hue and cry. I dare say this examiner admits that he is in the wrong, else he would have come forward and taken up his cudgels to justify his paper. But he does nothing of the sort. Silence is assent, and so it must be construed in the present case. It is a wonder, why the hon. Chief Justice and the other Judges have not as yet taken notice of the matter, important as it is. Could it be that it has not yet come to their knowledge? Or do they wait to see a formal representation coming to them? I am told that all the candidates act in concert, and have drawn up a petition to be presented to the Honorable Judges. I hope they will persevere, and not give up their struggle in vain. Yesterday there was a grand meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. A good deal, and no doubt all true, was talked about the excellent work the Association did during the year under review, and of the mission of the delegates in England. The delegates with the assistance of their own brethen in India, and the hearty co-operation of our Anglo-Indian friends in England, left no stone unturned to enlighten the British public, on our Indian wants and grievances. Why do they not now, in similar manner, nobly take up the cause, at home, of these unfortunate candidates, their own brethren, and represent their grievances to the honorable Judges of the High Court. Let them know that charity always begins at home. Let the Pleaders' Association co-operate with them as well. How nobly and boldly the latter fought their own cause, before the High Court, in asserting their right to practise in the Presidency Small Cause Court. If the candidates approach their Lordships on this point, we have not the least doubt that their Lordships will pay this important question the early attention it deserves. The best thing under the present circumstances is to revise the results, and to pass all those unfortunate 13 candidates who are plucked only in total marks owing to the stiff nature of the Procedure papers. Or, at least, their Lordships might be pleased to order new papers to be set in the two procedures, or the marks in these two papers of such of the candidates, as have passed in all other papers, be doubled. Let us hope that their Lordships will feel moved to consider this question favorably.

April 8. FAIR PLAY.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London

THE CONJUGAL RIGHTS CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Fuss," whose letter appears in your issue of this morning, is blissfully ignorant of the state of society of which he professes to write. He reverses in theory the positions of Rukmabai and Dadaji, and gravely asks, "What would people say to that?" I may answer that the case thus supposititiously put is often a reality in Hindu society, and people say simply nothing to a husband discarding a wife, not merely because of her want of education or social position, but even of appearance or mere dislike with no fault on the part of the poor wife, and not only that, but the husband can and does marry another wife, and may marry as many others as he likes. The only liability he need fear is a pittance for the maintenance of the discarded wife if she claims it in a court of law, to take which step is for a woman a disreputable proceeding. All this results from the sentiment that woman is a mere chattel, and it is thought a presumption that a chattel should dare to assert itself. But want of education and of social standing is not by any means the ground of Rukmabai's rebellious attitude. At any rate, a sickly constitution and objectionable associations are alleged in the defence as the main grounds; and as the Hindu Shastra enjoins sound health as a necessary qualification in a husband, the public ought at any rate to await the decision on that issue. But the fact is, that the revolt of a woman—the chattel—on any ground is unbearable not only to the orthodox, who sincerely believe in superstitious dogmas, but even to those who openly deride those dogmas and secretly indulge in forbidden beef and brandy, and hold the threat of the life of a worm for ten thousand years after death *in terrorem* over poor Rukmabai, and it is these men who make the most of her education and refinement as contrasted with Dadaji's ignorance and poverty. These men, too, are Radicals in politics, and would quote Mill and Spencer in support of their views, but they cannot bear to discuss this case calmly and dispassionately because it is a woman's assertion of her right that has given rise to it. I can understand people upholding existing law and custom, however odious in individual cases, for the sake of society, only if they at the same time admitted the desirability of a change. But it is nothing of the kind. The Hindu social system with them is perfect, because there are evils in the European system, and they are unpatriotic or misguided who think or feel otherwise, and hence the jeers with which Rukmabai is honoured by many a *Hindu Patriot* and papers conducted by Brahmin lads eagerly burning for their own political enfranchisement. "Fuss" and others like him ought to look to this side of the question too.

April 8. FIAT JUSTITIA.

LADY MEDICAL STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Dr. Lucas, in his letter in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*, when referring to the time when the lady students first commenced studying medicine in Edinburgh, and the conduct of the students, has made statements which are calculated to mislead.

When the medical classes of the Edinburgh University were thrown open to lady students, it was on the distinct understanding that there should be no mixed classes; that the ladies should attend any particular course of lectures at some other hour than the ordinary hour at which the other students attended. And I know that Chemistry lectures were given at different hours. Dr. Pechey, whose name is now so well known and honoured in this city, was one of this first batch of lady students, and gained the distinction of ranking third or fourth in the class list—the examination papers being the same, of course, as those set to the other students—and winning one of the University medals. This was in a class of over two hundred.

If I am correct in saying that the ladies had to give up attending University classes because the professors, after one or two years' trials, found it impossible to give a double course of lectures, and the University authorities would not consent to the mixed classes, I do not see how University medical students could possibly have behaved in the way in which Dr. Lucas describes. And I will go further and say that I do not remember a single occasion in which the discipline was so lax as to permit the students, on any pretext whatever, to interrupt a professor during a lecture. Dr. Lucas possibly may be referring entirely to the students attending the medical classes of the College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians. It is not usual, however, to speak of the lecturers as professors—a term which is, I think, applied only to those who are connected with the University, and consequently readers of the letter might think that University students were meant, and all the more because no distinction is made between the two sets of students. But the students themselves, and any one who is acquainted with the very considerable differences between the two distinct schools of medicine, the students attending them, and the curriculum of study would not make so great a mistake as has been made. I say this because I know that many of the University medical students who, if they did not actually sympathise with the movement in favour of lady doctors, would never have resorted to the extraordinary means used by the students of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians—in which the principle of mixed classes was adopted—to give expression to their disapproval of lady doctors and lady students. One ground I have for saying so is that on one occasion, at a meeting of the Edinburgh Royal Medical Society, there was set down for discussion some question—I do not remember the exact wording—as to the desirability of the medical schools beingn thrown open to ladies. Before the discussion commenced I myself rose and proposed that we should not discuss the question at all. Feeling ran high, and we were not in a position to consider the matter calmly and dispassionately, and it was better to avoid a discussion which could do no good, one way or the other; after a short conversation, a vote was taken, and a considerable majority voted in favour of my proposal. The Royal Medical Society is made up of, mainly, University medical students: a few who have already graduated at the University, and who are attached to some of the hospitals as house-surgeons and house-physicians continue in active membership, but the majority are students, and it was they who voted as I have mentioned above. It seems hard, therefore, to have to sit quiet under what amounts to a charge of rowdyism, for I feel confident that the students—I speak of them as a whole; there are black sheep in every flock—whom I knew, and who attended the University of Edinburgh, were never guilty of the rudeness which has been described, and my own opinion is that they were incapable of such conduct.—I am, &c.,

AN EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY GRADUATE.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting, convened for the purpose of establishing an Anthropological Society in Bombay, was held on Wednesday last at the office of Messrs. Phipson & Co., Fort. There were about forty-five gentlemen present, among whom were the following:—Colonel W. H. Wilson, Captains Selby, R.E., G. Martin, and Street, R.N.; Drs. Dymock, Maconochie, Waters, Bainbridge, Macdonald, Weir, Paterson, and Gerson da Cunha; Rev. Messrs. Machichan, D.D., Midwinter and Abbott; and Messrs. E. Tyrrell Leith, G. W. Forrest, Harold King, K. R. Cama, B. M. Wagle, H. N. Vakil, H. M. Phipson, H. R. Wilkinson, Andrew Hay, M. H. Nazar, R. N. Mant, O. S. Pedraza, M. A. Hyderi, S. D. R. Khote, and Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhasker. It was proposed, and carried unanimously, that Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith should take the chair. The chairman then delivered an address, in the course of which he explained the reasons which had led to the proposed scheme, and touched upon various questions with which the new society might properly deal. He also suggested that the meeting should be adjourned for the purpose of electing the office-bearers and committee. The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—1. That a Society be established to be called "the Anthropological Society of Bombay." 2. That the annual subscription payable by each member of the society be Rs. 10. 3. That a provisional committee be appointed, consisting of the following:—Messrs. Rienzi G. Walton, K. R. Cama, Dr. T. S. Weir, Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagle, Dr. G. Waters, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Dr. Kirtikar, Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Vakil, Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Mr. Yeshwant Wassudev Athale, and Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith. It was then proposed, and carried unanimously, that Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith be elected the first president of the society. The newly-elected president returned thanks for the honour which had been conferred on him, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. H. M. Phipson for having so kindly given the use of his office to the society for that meeting. The resolution, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously. The meeting was then adjourned until Monday, the 19th instant.

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

THE INCOME-TAX.

The following draft rules made by the Governor in Council are published in the *Government Gazette*. Persons who have any objection to urge to the draft rules are required to forward their objections in writing to the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, before the noon of 8th May 1886:—

1. For the purpose of ascertaining and determining any income chargeable with tax under Part IV. of the second schedule to the said Act, the gross receipts from every source of income not included in Part I., Part II. or III. of the said schedule shall be computed, no deduction being allowed on account of the maintenance of the person whose income is to be assessed, or of his family or domestic establishment, nor on account of any tax, rate or cess to which such person is liable, nor on account of any disbursement or expense not specially exempted from assessment by section 5 of the said Act, or not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the source of income in question.

2. Any person who claims exemption from taxation in respect of any income under clause (*e*) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Act, shall adduce proof that the property from which such income is derived is "solely employed for religious or public charitable purposes;" and on his establishing such right of exemption, to the satisfaction of the Collector, shall be entitled to receive from the said officer a certificate to that effect, which, if the property consists of securities, shall be in the Form A hereto annexed, which has been prescribed in this behalf by the Honourable the President in Council in No. 10 of the rules published in the Government of India's Notification (vide *Bombay Government Gazette*) of February 11th 1886, Part I., page 112) No. 593 of 5th February 1886, and, in every other case, shall be in the Form B hereto annexed.

3. The conclusion of any arrangement by a Collector, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the said Act, with a company, or with a public body or association not being a local authority or company or with a private employer shall be subject to the following conditions (viz.):—

(1) that the Collector may, if the conclusion of any such arrangement will thereby be facilitated, allow such company, body, association or employer to deduct from the amount of tax to be recovered by such company, body, association or employer on behalf of Government from the person or persons receiving any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity from such company, body, association or employer, a commission at such rate not exceeding two per centum of the amount of the tax as they shall mutually agree upon;

(2) that the amount of the tax recovered on behalf of Government shall be paid by such company, body, association or employer, after deducting the commission, if any, agreed upon as aforesaid, to the credit of Government into such treasury or bank as the Collector directs, within one week after payment of the salary, annuity, pension or gratuity in respect of which such tax has been recovered.

4. The lists to be prepared by Collectors under section 16 of the said Act shall be in English in the City of Bombay, and, elsewhere, shall be in the vernacular language officially used by the Collector, and also if the Collector thinks fit, either wholly or in part, in some other vernacular language or in English.

5. Applications to compound for the tax assessable under Part II. or Part IV. of the second schedule to the Act shall be made in writing to the Collector.

6. Agreements for composition shall be in the Form C hereto annexed, or as near thereto as may be, and shall be for a period of not less than three years and not more than five years. Each agreement shall be made in two parts, one of such parts, signed by the person compounding, remaining with the Collector, and the other part, signed by the Collector, remaining with the person compounding.

7. No agreement for composition for any tax chargeable under the Act shall be entered into unless the income on which such tax is to be assessed amounts in the City of Bombay and in Aden and Perim to Rs. 10,000 or upwards, and elsewhere to Rs. 2,000 or upwards.

8. The amount of the composition shall, in every case of a tax assessable under Part IV. of the schedule aforesaid, be a sum equal to one hundred and five per centum of the amount of the tax at which the person compounding is finally assessed under the provisions of the Act for the first year of the period comprised in the agreement.

9. If any person who has compounded for the tax assessable under Part IV. of the schedule aforesaid dies or becomes bankrupt or insolvent before the expiration of the period comprised in his agreement, his agreement shall determine on the thirty-first day of March next after his death, bankruptcy or insolvency, save and except as to any portion of the amount of composition which, before the said day, shall have become payable and shall then be unpaid.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. *Peshawar*, Captain L. H. Maule, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Mr W Loch, child and infant
Masters Alick and Harry Jones
Miss Wood
Mr H C Kennard
Mr and Mrs A V Frere and child
Mrs Lawrie and child
Mr and Mrs W J Dare and infant
Mrs Wrench, child and 2 infants
Mrs Noble and child
Mr and Mrs J Daney and 2 children
Mr S M Wahiduddins, wife and 6 children
Mrs R R Gilchrist and 2 children
Surg-Genl F T Allen
Major and Mrs Lamb
Dr and Mrs Cameron and 3 children
Mr Sarfraz Ali Abdul Ali
Revd E C Grieve
Mrs Beaumont
Mrs G R Macdonald
Mr and Mrs Cotes
Sister Saphig
Sister Annette
Saheyadar Wahidadin and party
Mrs White and 2 children
Mr Wilson
Mrs Farnard and children
Mr Ibrahim Shaik S Ahmadi
Mr J S Armstrong
Mr Troward and 2 children
Miss Haig
Mrs Badham and infant
Master Shouldbrad
Major J H Newill
Miss Richardson
Mr Condnitt and 2 children
Mr and Mrs F Hutchinson and infant
Mrs Pitt and 2 children
Dr and Mrs Carmichael and 3 children
Mr and Mrs Dick Lander
Col Warden
Mr A F Brown
Sergt Clark
Mr Peter McEman
Mr Stockel

For Brindisi.

Mr Theodore Thomas
Mr Charles Mansbendel
Mrs C Sevoye
Mrs M Azizul Rehmon
Mr H Russell
Mr Sansay
Mr C E Farran
Mr W B Beestie
Surgn J Ward
Mr Trevor
Mr C C Walsh
Col Bengough
Major St Quinton
Mr C J Brazeer
Mr and Miss Bhownuggree
Col John Hoy
Mr Kench

For Venice.

Mr and Mrs E P Robertson
Colonel Johnstone
Mr H Tremenhere
Mr Melitus, C S
Capt A Nicholas
Mr J G Cordery
Mr Hickman
Mr W F Anstruther

For Suez.

Col Pomlett
Mr and Mrs Lawson Smith

The following passages have been engaged.

By the s.s. *Assam*, Captain W. J. Nantes, sailing on 16th April:—

For Brindisi.—Mr A Embank, Mr and Mrs J Frizelle, Mr J Sonalley, Mr S Smith, Rev and Mrs Walton and child, Mr A Framstadt, Mr W W Wiggin, Mrs Blathwayt, Mrs Harvie, Mr E A Neale, Mr R G Hardy, Rev F C Gittens, and Major and Mrs A Gossler.

For Gibralter—Mr Idore and F Pinto.

For London.—Mr J Leech and Mr J W Mills.

By the s. s. *Clyde*, Captain E M Edmond, sailing on 23rd April:—

For London—Mr and Mrs W R Burkitt and child, Mr E F Handcock, Rev F and Mrs Macartney and 3 children, Mrs Stewart and 4 children, Mr H A Harrison, Col and Mrs J M Kerr and 3 children, Mrs F M Upcott, Mrs Romulon, Mr J Pastford, Mrs Macfarlane, Miss F Macfarlane, Mr Nowrojee Manockjee, Mr Stanton, and Mr and Mrs Wm. Hyde and child.

For Brindisi—Mr J A Garstin, Mr Wynne Goodinch, Mr E Gay, Mr H J Stokes, Mr and Mrs Fisher, Mr R S Whitemays, Mr D Ross Johnson, Mr Carnegy, Miss King, Col J W O'Damda, Mr P C H Snow, and Mr Carnegy.

By the s.s. *Mirzapore*, Captain R. Harvey, sailing on 30th April:—

For Brindisi—Mr E F Handcock and Mr G F Handcock.

For Marseilles.—Mr and Mrs Dunlop and Mr Mahomed Ahmed.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs J W Fordham, Mr and Mrs Glazier, and Mr W M Macaulay.

By the s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on 7th May:—

For London—Mrs A F Beaufort, child, infant, and Mr R Ewing.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs Galloway.

For Brindisi—Mr H W Jones, Rev A W R Quinlan, and Dr. J Burgess.

By the s.s. *Gwalior*, Captain P. Harris, sailing on 14th May:—

For London—Mr and Mrs Louis Renny and Mr John Macfarlane.

By the s. s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, sailing on 21st May:—

For Venice—Mrs Conran, and Mr and Mrs John Nugent and child.

For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs J H Rivett-Carnac and Mr J G Smith.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

ALIBAG, April 7.

After their arduous labor in the Tannah Collectorate examining the foresters there, the Forest Commissioners commenced to-day their investigations into the grievances of the foresters and cultivators in the Kolaba Collectorate. Alibag, being about the principal taluka, the Commissioners have decided to continue their examination of the witnesses put forward by the Forest Associations here. The gentlemen composing the Commission are:—Messrs. J. W. Vidal, C. S., president; W. R. C. Wroughton, Divisional Forest Officer, Poona; Rao Saheb Ramchund Trimbuck Acharya, Government Pleader, Tannah; and Yeshwunt Moreshwar Kelkar, Assistant Commissioner, S. D., Secretary to the Commission. The other members, Mr. Ozanne, Director of Agriculture; Col. Peyton, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle; and Mr. Nulkar, President of the Sarvajanik Subha, Poona, were not present to-day. The Commissioners met in a large durbar tent erected in a compound adjoining the bungalow of Mr. A. Keyser, the Collector. There was only one witness examined. The meeting attracted a very large attendance of other cultivators, who appeared quite interested in the day's proceedings. Mr. Vithu Mahadeo Dhamanker, secretary to the Kolaba Branch of the Poona Forest Association, and a pleader, examined the witness, who was afterwards questioned by the President. Mr. Chiploonkar, secretary of the Tannah Association, was also present at the sitting. The proceedings were conducted throughout in Marathi. After sitting for five hours, the Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

Pandu Babajee, Patel, Mali, a cultivator in Alibag, said: I am the Watandar Patel of Belkade, and hold seven acres of rice land and about three acres of warkas. There is some bush jungle in Belkade which cannot yield a sufficient supply of rab. We used to bring our tahal (loppings) from the forest of Dharvar, which is about one and a half mile distant from my village. There are no rab trees in my warkas land; it contains some mango trees, bhendi, and karanja. For the last five or seven years we have been prevented from taking tahal from the Dharvar forest. Before this we always got our tahal from that forest, and the inhabitants of Dharvar never objected to our doing so. We got our fuel supply and wood for agricultural purposes from the forests of Dhersi, Maham, Beloshi, Mahajan, and Dramongaon. We have been stopped lately from removing the fuel. Seven of eight other villageres also resort to these jungles. The inhabitants of the forest villages do not object to our making use of their forests. Since the tahal supply was cut off from us, we use the koota for rab. Six loads of koota are required for one maund of seed, but owing to it being so expensive we only use two head-loads per maund, the result being poor seedling and inferior crop. The prics of a head-load of koota is Rs. 3, and one acre of land requires one-and-a-half to two maunds of seed. When we obtain tahal we never use koota for rab, because we get the former by hard work while the latter costs money. Tahal is superior to koota as rab material. When it was available the latter was very cheap, because of there being no large demand for it, it only costing a rupee a head-load. When tahal was used for rab the yield of rice crop was from one-and a-half to two candies, but the koota rab reduced the yield to one candy, or three-fourths of one. If the rice-fields are sublet, they generally fetch the landlord about one candy of rice as rent. Eight years ago I got on an average about twelve to fourteen candies of paddy from my land, whereas it now only yields six or seven candies. We now use the wood of karanja, bari, and bhaw for the several parts of the plough, but as the wood is not suitable and often gives way, stopping the agriculturist from doing his work for several days, it is a serious hindrance. The only wood suitable for the plough is the teak, khur or koshimp. Teak poles are invariably required for the Roomane (stilt), and either teak or dhoman does well for the Isad or the beam. The yoke is made either of teak or nana. Any one working the plough is obliged to keep three sets of spare parts to prevent his work from being stopped by sudden breakages. The wood for the construction of a plough costs about Re. 1-4. Since the yield from the rice lands has been reduced nearly the whole of the produce goes to make up the rent of the cultivators, and they have to incur debt every year. The result has been that the soucars have deprived them of even their very houses. Since the removal of fuel from the forests has been stopped, the cultivators have been using the wood in their malki numbers. Thus some have cleared all their wood away, and others will do so in the course of two or three years. I estimate that four cart loads or six candies of fuel are required a head every year. The cultivators are scantily clothed, and require more fuel. Many families are suffering in consequence of the short supply of fuel. Those who cannot get any wood from their lands get it from the forests, though they are guarded by forest peons. Sometimes the peons interfere. There is not sufficient pasturage in our villages for our cattle, and we used to send them to the villages of Kharoshi, Bhersi, Bloshi, and their neighbourhoods, but of late we are not allowed to do so by the forest guards. This has consequently caused the ryots to keep less cattle as they cannot feed them, and now a ryot keeps one or two bullocks, whereas before he used to keep over five. Eight years ago I had twenty head of cattle, while now I have only ten. About twenty-five villages now only contain forest. I estimated that the cost of cultivation of one acre of rice-field has increased by Rs. 44-12 and 35-12 respectively, as the land is a superior or inferior quality. Fifty head loads of tahal would be required to burn the seed bed, for one acre of inferior rice land. If we employ a man for one month to bring these head loads from the jungle, taking the wages of labour at 3 as per day, the tahal would cost Rs. 5-10. This amount ought to be deducted from the increase shown above, but virtually the ryot is not profitted by the saving as he cannot get employment elsewhere. The condition of the cultivators has become much worse within the last five or seven years. The outturn of fields has been reduced, the ryots therefore having to resort more and more to the soucars.

To the Commission: The three acres of warkas that I hold was allotted to me at the survey. All the warkhas that were in my wahirat before the survey were measured and entered in my name. I did not sell any wood from my warkhas land, but I used them for fuel. I cultivated my own land. My family consists of ten members, of whom six (three males and three females) work in the field, and one tends the cattle. The grass grown in the warkhas field is used for rab, and as food for cattle. Whenever I cut bhendi or karanj trees I use the loppings for rab. I have not planted any rab trees in my land as I could not procure the seeds. We obtain tahal from whereever we could get it in the forest of Dharvar. We had no individual in it. Last year some teak poles were cut by the Forest Department in Dharvar. The side branches were sold by auction, and the fuel was bought by persons of three or four villages. The tahal was not removed by anybody. I don't know whether anyone asked for it. The area of the village grazings is about 150 acres. It has some rab bushes, but the forest guard does not allow them to be removed. I am not aware that under the sanctioned settlement we are allowed Ookashi, Dhaiti, and such bushes even from the reserved forests. I am not aware of any convictions for removal of forest material against orders. The whole of the rab material available from grazing grounds would not suffice for rab of from five to ten maunds. The soil is strong and is not available for tree growth. The total kharif cultivation of the village is about 150 acres, and the allotted warkas is about thirty-five acres. Koota was used in former times for rab to a limited extent. I have to prepare seedlings of ten or eleven maunds. The cowdung of my cattle is sufficient to burn the seed of two maunds. During the rains we store it in pits, and do not mix litter with it. When I had more cattle I could get manure for four maunds of rab. For the rest I use tahal and not koota. I ascribe the impoverished condition of the cultivators to the forest restrictions. I cannot think of any other cause. The number of cattle have been reduced on account of the difficulty of grazing. They may have been caused by epidemic. They cannot be replaced so easily as before, as the price of cattle goes up. We do not grow any grain crops in the warkhas land. The cultivators of four or five villages removed tahal from the Dharvar forest. The total number of cattle in the village is about 125. The free grazing alloted for them is not sufficient. Formerly we got the materials for cowsheds and stacks free from the Government forest, but since the imposition of the restrictions we use either the wood available from our own fields or we buy the material. Fifteen years ago fuel was allowed to be removed free; then a fee of 4 as. per cart was imposed. This fee was raised first to 8 as. and then to Re. 1, which is the present rate. The population of my village has increased lately but the extent of cultivation remains stationary. I don't consider the poverty of my village can be attributed in any way to the increase of population, because if there are more people they can work more in the fields or get land in neighbouring villages. There is no waste land available, but they have to bid higher for securing the lands under cultivation.

MADRAS.

Grievances of Tanjore Mirasdars.—A mass meeting of upwards of 7,000 Mirasdars of the Nannilam, Negapatam, and Tirtrapundy taluqs, in the Tanjore district, was held at Trivalore on the 4th instant. The order of Government to collect kists already remitted for Fasli 1294 upon full investigation by competent officials who were eye-witnesses of the fearful devastations caused by floods, has created a panic throughout the district inexpressible in language. The consequences are deplorable. Cattle and seed paddy will have to be attached, and the ensuing cultivation must come to a standstill. We pray Government to pause ere launching into a measure full of disastrous consequences to the people. A memorial, setting forth our grievances, follows. We beg to assure you that the Government has been misguided by the inaccurate report of Mr. Thomas. We pray it to suspend collection pending the disposal of our memorial.—*Mail.*

HOW WE CIVILIZE SAVAGES.

THE most curious episode in the struggle of civilisation against barbarism is, perhaps, that which is annually recorded in a few brief paragraphs in the report of the administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The inhabitants of Little Andaman and the Jarawas, who occupy the jungle or part of the neighbouring island, have so far proved themselves to be savages of the most irreclaimable type. Every year the same melancholy story is told of treacherous and meaningless murders committed by them and of the failure of all attempt to conciliate or even to hold communication of any kind with them. During the year covered by the last Report the Little Andamanese attempted to cut off the Chief Commissioner; and in the skirmish which ensued one savage was captured. It was hoped that he might be utilised for opening up communication with his tribe, but, in spite of kind treatment, he died of pneumonia. In another encounter ten Jarawas were captured, four of whom were sent back with presents, and five are still living happily at Port Blair. With these another attempt was intended to be made to conciliate the tribe. An expedition sent out on another occasion, after a double murder had been committed by the savages, captured two women, and these were set free loaded with presents. A little boy, captured in the previous year, was sent with them; but he promptly returned. Such is the history of the year, and such has been the history of previous years. Murders on the one side and presents on the other; capture and kind treatment of a few savages, who either succumb to European ailments, or like their change of life too well to go home again. So, apparently, the struggle will go on to the end, until the last of the wild Jarawas or Little Andamanese has been shot in a skirmish, and last of the half-tamed ones has died at Port Blair. Then one of the most interesting of savage races will have disappeared, without bequeathing to civilisation any knowledge of its history, religion, or language.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

A GREAT deal of misconception appears to exis amongst small investors as to the status of Indian Government loans. A very general impression we find is that the Indian Sterling Loans—that is, loans where principal is expressed in sterling and interest is payble in the same manner as Consols—enjoy an Imperial guarantee, while the loans expressed in rupees are only secured on Indian revenue. This is quite a delusion. All Indian loans—whether sterling or rupee—are alike guaranteed on the security of India alone, and the disparity in prices of the various issues arises from the one description being in fixed sterling amounts, and the other having its dividends of fluctuating value contingent mainly on the movements of the price of silver. It is a matter of opinion whether this disparity is or is not too great. The Sterling Three per Cent. Loan is quoted at a price which yields the investor about £3 6s. per cent., while the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. "Rupee" Loan, with interest payable by draft on Calcutta, at present price and exchange rate yields nearly £4. 9s. per cent. a difference of £1. 3s. A few words as to some of the reasons for this disparity may not be out of place. Undoubtedly the depreciation of the price of silver, and fears of the effects of future silver legislation, are the main reasons for the low price of rupee paper. A purchase of rupee paper is tantamount to a purchase of silver, and few but experts care to run the risks of a further decline in the value of silver, which is being produced in larger quntities each year, and which may decline beyond what at present appears conceivable, just as copper has done in recent years. Rupee issuses are largely held by native holders, who are not such stable holders as English investors. New creations of stock have been constant, and exchange banks, as we may term the Anglo-Indian banks, have thrown stock on a weak market during the time that new issues were being effected.

Between 1880 and 1885 only abut £7,500,000 of Indian sterling stock has been raised in this country, whereas in India over £10,000,000 has been added to the debt there. The approximate debt raised in India and in England (rupee at 2s.) has varied as below. The last Three per Cent Sterling issue is not inclnded, having been raised after the Indian financial year had ended.

APPROXIMATE DEBT IN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

	India.	England.
1858	60,700,000	8,700,000
1870	66,500,000	35,200,000
1875	69,700,000	48,600,000
1880	82,900,000	68,800,000
1885	93,200,000	72,700,000

All the influences referred to have been and are adverse to rupee issues, but we recur to our statement that there is a wide difference in yield between loans where interest is payable in sterling and those where interest is payable in rupees; and this difference admits of a further great shrinkage in the value of silver before the yield on rupee loans approaches the return to the investor in sterling loans. As we have observed before in our columns, were the rupee to fall to one shilling, at the present price of rupee paper the investor would get 3 per cent. on his investment, though his principal would also decline very seriously should such an improbable decline in exchange occur. Some four years ago Four-and-a-half per Cent. Rupee Paper was quoted at about 91, and this was thought to be cheap. It has since declined to about 75, or an average of 4 per annum. Such a shrinkage in market price is very serious for persons who have been compelled to realise, and the fear of any similar decline deters people from touching a security subject to the risk. A further depreciation has been largely discounted, and though the risk is clear it is possible that the decline in prices has gone beyond what is reasonable.

We may briefly state how dealings in rupee paper are effected. Unlike Government securities generally, the price quoted is for the principal only, and accrued interest is settled for separately. Thus, if a person bought rupee paper and paid for it at the end of February settlement, he would pay, say, 75 per cent., for the stock and besides add to that about 167 days' interest. Nearly all the sum paid for interest he gets back when he presents his claim for six months interest, falling due 15th March. He pays for the stock bought and for the interest at the rate of 2s. per rupee, but gets his interest from the Bank of England about a fortnight later by draft on Calcutta, which he sells at the market rate of exchange. He can buy stock either in a bond to bearer with coupons attached, which latter when due can be detached and sold, or he can buy script with an "enfaced" statement that interest will be paid by the Bank of England to the owner by a draft on Calcutta, and this draft is usually sold at the current exchange rate. The scrip is transferable by endorsement just as any ordinary bill of exchange; but it would be a great convenience if the Indian Government could simplify the procedure by issuing coupon bonds so as to obviate the necessity of leaving scrip at the Bank of England for several days prior to the making out of the bills for interest.—*Statist.*

THE GAMBETTA DESPATCHES.

THE first volume of Gambetta's despatches, proclamations, and speeches during the Franco-German war has been published. It has been edited by M Joseph Reinach with the same success that has distinguished his previous efforts in that direction, and constitutes a very valuable addition to the literature of a momentous period. The most interesting portion of the collection undoubtedly consists of the despatches addressed in cipher by Gambetta from Tours, Bordeaux, and other places to General Trochu and M. Jules Favre. They were conveyed by pigeons to Paris, and, besides giving information of the movements of the different French armies, as well as of the enemy, contained important military and political advice, and many warnings, of which the writer often complained that the recipients did not take proper heed. These despatches again demonstrate that Gambetta was from first to last very sanguine as to the result of the war. He at first regretted that he could not find efficient commanders, but later on spoke in enthusiastic terms of Chanzy, Faidherbe, and other generals. He repeatedly exhorted his friends in Paris to undertake sorties, and as often reproached them for what he regarded as a want of energy on their part; but even when he learnt that they had surrendered he did not despair. We find him writing from Bordeaux, on Dec. 31, 1870:

> It is clear to us and to the whole of Europe that our chances are increasing every day. . . . The whole country desires war *à outrance* and without mercy, even after the fall of Paris, if this horrible misfortune is to overtake us.

On Jan. 13, 1871, he wrote to M. Jules Favre from Bordeaux:

> I cannot grow weary of repeating to you, and each time more strongly, you must make a sortie at once, at all costs, with as many troops as possible, and without thinking of returning. . . . Your despatch of Jan. 10, received and deciphered to-day, has both angered and grieved me. . . . What will France and history say when they learn the truth, written by yourself?

On Jan. 27 Gambetta assured Jules Favre that he could not believe the rumours of the capitulation until they should be confirmed by himself. In no case, however, he added, could he treat of the surrender of France. Throughout his despatches Gambetta bitterly censured the Bonapartists. In a letter from Tours, on Oct. 30, 1870, he thus announced the fall of Metz:

> Metz capitulated on Oct 27. Bazaine had long been intriguing, as witness the missions of General Boyer to Bismarck at Versailles and to the Empress in England. Bazaine has ended by playing the traitor. He has given up everything. His capitulation is as disgraceful as that of Sedan, and its consequences are more terrible.

Meanwhile, Gambetta was sending circulars and messages far and wide to prefects and generals, and despatching a vast amount of business, down to the most minute details.

TURKEY AND THE BULGARIAN STATES.

THE Sofia correspondent of the Vienna *Presse* sends an account of the agitation carried on in Bulgaria against the Turco-Bulgarian Convention. It appears that the leader of the Opposition party, M. Zankoff, is circulating a pamphlet, signed with his full name, which is read by his partisans all over the country, and of which the following are the most noteworthy passages: The Convention between Bulgaria and the Porte clearly shows what is the true condition of the privileges of East Roumelia and the independence of Bulgaria. There is, in fact, no union at all. Both the Principality and East Roumelia are declared to be integral parts of the Turkish Monarchy. The entire district of Kirdjali, as large as one of the districts of Bulgaria, and a number of villages in the Rhodope Mountains have been separated from East Roumelia and given up to Turkey. Another and much more important circumstance is the fact that the new frontier line is drawn in a manner so as to place all the decisive strategical points in the hands of the Turks, whereby the defence of Romelia becomes impossible. The Ottoman troops will be authorised, in the case of a revolt, to enter notonly East Roumelia, but also Bulgaria, and Europe will not be able to protest. Then the Bulgarian troops will be obliged to unite with the Turkish, and will be placed under Turkish command to help in the defence of Turkey should she be attacked by a European enemy. This measure is chiefly directed against those who have shed their blood to free us from the Turkish yoke. We shall have to pay heavy sums to Turkey, the convention stipulating particularly that the rights of the Imperial exchequer shall be preserved. What Bulgaria's relations to foreign Powers will be, is clearly shown by the fact that during the peace negotiations between Servia and Bulgaria the foremost part was played by Madschid Pacha, the Sultan's plenipotentiary. When all is considered, every Bulgarian will agree with me that the convention by no means signifies the union of Bulgaria and East Roumelia, but the total submission of both Bulgarian States to the sway of Turkey, and that this is a most unsatisfactory result, after all the sacrifices that have been made. My own personal belief is that this result will have annihilating effects for Bulgaria in the future. The convention with Turkey is the tomb of our national ideal, which was the union of the Bulgarian peoples in one nation. It places us at the mercy of our old enemy, who with impunity ill-uses Macedonia to this day. It severs us from Russia, who is the only Power from whom we can hope that our oppressed brothers will some day be liberated from their oppressors, and who will realise the bequest of San Stefano. The union always was and always will be the national wish and the national aim; but ths union which is to be brought about by the convention is contrary to the wishes of every true patriot. In conclusion, M. Zankoff implores his partisans to express their opinion upon this subject of vital importance to Bulgaria.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT'S MINISTRY.

MR. DAVITT, speaking recently at the Russell Club, Oxford, said there was in England at the present time a desire to hear both sides of the question, but he was afraid that there was a greater leaning to fear than to common sense. The case sought to be made out by the opponents of Home Rule was, that it was not required by the people of Ireland, would tend to the disintegration of the Empire, and be a cause of civil war. If Home Rule were granted he believed Irish discontent would cease. It had been alleged against them that they had never yet formulated their demands. He would give them his idea of what Home Rule should be. There would always be a representative of the Crown—whether he would be Lord-Lieutenant or be called by some other name remained to be seen—who should have charge of the Imperial forces. A power of veto would be allowed. There would be, say, a national assembly of 300 members, of which there might be between seventy and eighty members who might not be Home Rulers. The administration would be taken up with local matters without interfering with Imperial concerns. There would be heads of departments in this Irish administration—an officer for the maintenance of public order, a Finance Minister, a Land Minister, an Agricultural Minister, a Minister of Local Government, a Minister of Public Works, a Minister of Education, and, of course, an Attorney and Solicitor-General. It would be necessary that the Government should have power over the police. If it had not, it would be a farce, a fraud, and a snare. Were the Castle abolished and the landlords expatiated there would be peace in Ireland. They must also have control of the customs and excise. He did not believe that import duties would be imposed by an Irish Parliament. There was the question of religious persecution, but if that took place there was the Imperial Parliament to withdraw the constitution which had been granted. It was also said that if Home Rule were granted there would be civil war in Ireland. A late Cabinet Minister who had recently gone to Ulster might be reminded that his observations tended in the same way. Fortunately, he stopped in Belfast, but he had done more to stir up civil war than the Home Rulers had. It had been said again that interested agitators had stirred all this strife, but he thought the answer to that was that eighty-six out of 103 representatives had been returned at the last election. Again, it was said that the priests were to blame, but there were several Acts of Parliament under which they could have been indicted had they infringed the electoral laws. The question in Ireland was not between England and Ireland, but a constant struggle between feudalism and a people brought into subjection. It was said that Ireland was in a state bordering on civil war, that order was non-existent, and that crime was of daily occurrence. At this moment Ireland was freer from agrarian crime than during the last seven years. Unfortunately agrarian crimes existed, but these injured the Home Rule cause, because they aroused English prejudice and tended to injure the character of the Irish people. Agrarian crimes had existed in Ireland for 200 years, and the one thing that would get rid of them would be the settlement of the land question. Mr. Gladstone, he believed, was endeavouring to settle the whole matter, and he appealed to them to support the Prime Minister in his endeavours to bring peace to Ireland once for all. He was more concerned for the people of Ireland than for the landlords of Ireland. The only property in Ireland they intended to interfere with was that of the landlords who had misused their means.

DISHONOURING THE TOAST OF "THE QUEEN."

THE sixty-eighth anniversary of the foundation of the London Foremen Tailors' Mutual Association was celebrated at a dinner held on Saturday evening, March 13, at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Goodall, the special object of the gathering being to aid the annuity fund. Nearly 200 members were present, but the complete success of the occasion was marred by an occurrence which is probably without parallel in recent times. As soon as the tables had been cleared, the chairman proposed "The Health of Her Majesty," saying he was sure that in an assemblage of loyal Englishmen a toast to the sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland would evoke sincere enthusiasm. The sentiment was received with acclamation, the toast being drunk upstanding by all the company, except two. These individuals were located near the bottom of one of the centre tables, and their position was rendered conspicuous by the circumstance that two or three seats were vacant on either side of them. Both were said to be Irishmen and pretty well-known in the trade. One, a dark-looking individual, was stated to be an avowed Nationalist; but the other, a fair-complexioned person, was not believed to be of quite such advanced opinions. When the National Anthem began and the men in question were observed to be still sitting, shouts of "Stand up" were raised, but the individuals in question took no notice. The chairman emphasised the request, but this, too, was disregarded. Observing this conduct, the company showed their annoyance by pelting them with a shower of oranges, apples, and other fruits, some of the missiles being thrown with considerable violence and singularly accurate aim. Meanwhile the singing of "God Save the Queen" continued, but scarcely a note could be heard. At the conclusion of the National Anthem the chairman remarked that there were two persons in the room to whom he evidently owed an apology. He had thought that it was an assembly of loyal men. It has been well-known that loyal toasts would be proposed, and men who were opposed to the Constitution of the country as it now existed ought to have had the courage of their convictions and been conspicuous by their absence. The persons to whom he alluded would relieve their comrades from much embarrassment if they would now withdraw. Turning to the company, Mr. Goodall expressed the hope that he had their approval in what he had said. This appeal was responded to with cries of "Yes," and was succeeded by a demand for the customary cheers following the National Anthem. The cheers raised were loud and long. Thereupon somebody suggested "One for the Nationalists," and the "one" was given in the shape of an emphatic outburst of groans and hisses. The assemblage immediately raised shouts of "Turn' em out." In an instant half-a-dozen people—old and young—rushed towards the offending pair. The fair-complexioned Irishman allowed himself to be expelled without much-ado. But the "avowed Nationalist" was not so easily overawed. Seizing a champagne bottle, he struck out wildly with it right and left. However, by a dexterous movement he was quickly disarmed, and in a moment was ejected, struggling and ejaculating, amid tremendous cheering on the part of the onlookers. The "incident" over, the confusion soon subsided, and on the resumption of the proceedings the remaining loyal and patriotic toasts elicited unbounded enthusiasm. In proposing "Prosperity to the Society and the Annuity Fund," the chairman enlarged upon the gratifying success which the association had achieved, and urged that in the present day nothing could be done except by mutual effort. The toast, which was received with acclamation, was acknowledged by Mr. F. Read, the secretary, and at the close a liberal subscription list was announced.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Hajeen, 1,842 tons, Capt S C Newey, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Capt G Brown, sailed yesterday for Suakin with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Regins, 2,119 tons, Capt W M T Kayle, sailed yesterday for Havre via Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 62 passengers.

THE steam-ship Roxburgh, 1,407 tons, Captain J. Dunlop, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Kurrachee (5th April), in ballast. She is consigned to Messrs Ralli Bros.

THE steam-ship Lisnacrieve, 1,830 tons, Capt John William, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst from Cardiff (12th March), brought a cargo of 2,862 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs Volkart Bros.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burma, 675 tons, Capt C R Mitchell, sails to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt J H R Cox, Mr Mercer, Mrs Rose, F Smith, Mrs O'Connor, Asst Apothy A Rodrigues, D Gillespie, and 64 deck.

THE Rubbattino Co's steam-ship Manilla, 2,583 tons, Captain A. Cruciani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (20th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Allan Chaplin, Mr. P. Elston, Mr. Enrico Consols and 71 natives from Aden.

THE steam-ship City of Khios, 2,121 tons, Captain T C McPherson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (13th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Bean and 3 children, Mr. Colville, Captain. Lynch, Mr. Addison, Mrs McLarran, and child.

THE B I S N steam-ship Chindwarra, 1,487 tons, Capt G Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (13th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Baroness of Cumlargua, Major Mendes and 4 children, Capt and Mrs Reis and 5 children, Dr and Mrs Sims and 2 children, Dr and Mrs Ochon and 6 children, Master A Lobato, Mrs Fernandes and and 10 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
8TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents,
S.S. Assam	3037	W. J. Nantes	..	P & O Company.
,, Othello	1934	J. Atkin	H J	Finlay Muir&Co.
,, Inchulva	1453	Moss	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, California	2214	Young	E	W & A Graham.
,, Dago	1239	Bisset	Ibis	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Peshawur	3900	Moule	C	P. and O. Co.
,, Wingate	1356	Thompson	Ibis	McCulloch &Co.
,, Kt. of St. George	2238	Thomas	O	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Indus	1616	Leslie	Ibis	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Maulkins Tower	1803	Tiddy	P	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Gelert	1108	Winter	A	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Liscard	1278	T. Byrne	..	Owen & Okell.
,, Mirzapore	2164	R. Harvey	..	P. & O. Co.
,, Kangra	1479	J. Stone	L	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
7	Roxburgh (s)	Dunlopp	Kurrachee, April 5.
8	Manilla (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, March 20.
	Chindwara (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, March 13
	City of Khios (s)	McPherson	Liverpool, March 13.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Regins (s)	Kayll	Havre.
	Arrow (s)	Nacoda	Veravel.
	Hajeem (s)	Newey	Marseilles.
	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Suakin.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Maharaja, for C. and Calcutta.
,, Roxburgh, for Marseilles.
,, Dago, for Antwerp.
,, Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.
,, Narcissus, for Falmouth.
,, Chindwara, for C. and Calcutta.
Ship Principality, for Liverpool.
,, Euphrates, for Falmouth.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

April.			
4	Armenia (s)	Read	Glasgow, Feb. 22
	City of Cambridge (s)	Marr	Liverpool, Mar 4

DEPARTURE.

April 4.—Steamer Secundra.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

April.		
4	Sir Robert Sale	Mauritius.
5	Compta (s)	Singapore.
	Culna (s)	Calcutta.
	Madras (s)	Negapatam.
	Hartfield	Mauritius.
6	Clan Grant (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
3	Petriana (s)	....
5	Panama (s)	Liverpool.
	Compta (s)	Singapore.
6	Cuina (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 8.
FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—9 packages provisions, &c, Latham and Co; 7 cases medicine other sorts and 4 packages soda water machine, Rogers and Co; 3 cases printed books, Cooper, Madon and Co; 5 cases and 9 packages medicine, Treacher and Co.
Lalpoora s—5 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Pekin s—3 cases printed books, Gopal Narayen and Co; 20 boxes candles and 78 cases oilmanstore and castor oil, A Tyebkhan.
Ancona s—5 cases aniline dye, S Poput.
Henzada s—10 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kangra s—29 packages oilmanstore, cheese and confectionery, Latham and Co; 31 cases medicine other sorts, Treacher and Co.
Drago s—30 cases matches, D R Dady and Co; 25 cases matches, N A Bomanjee Moolla; 25 cases matches, A K Hassenally; 30 cases matches, W Chandbhoy; 11 cases plums (provision), C N Patell and Co; 16 packages points of sorts, E A Currim; 5 cases printing ink, *Bombay Gazette.*
Liscard s—220 cases matches, A Shaikh Adam; 318 kegs paint, 100 drums linseed oil, 19 packages printing machines, Greaves, Cotton &Co; 285 cases yellow metal sheets and 350 bundles copper sheets, Ralli Bros; 15 casks fuse, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—510 bundles sheet iron, Vully Oosman.

FROM GLASGOW.

California s—325 bundles sheet iron, C Oockerda.
Asia s—20 hogsheads pale ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clan Murray s—30 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore s—2 cases watches, P Rattonjee.
Assam s—1 barrel claret, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Othello s—100 boxes candles, C M Noordeen; 125 boxes candles, A Tyebkhan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 5.

Carter, Lt, Bo Transport Dept, on duty, from Poona.

APRIL 7.

Seton, Lt-Col, Bo R E, on duty, from Belgaum.
Jones, Lt, 3rd Mad Cavy, on leave, from Secunderabad.

APRIL 8.

Chaplin, Major, Mad M S, on furlough, from Manilla.
Pitt, Capt, Bl R E, on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 7.

Tyler, Capt, Bo Qr-Mr-Genl Dept, on duty, to Mahableshwar.

APRIL 8.

Chaplin, Major, Mad Staff, on leave, to Madras.
Fylle, Lt, Bo 2nd Glos Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS TREACHER AND Co. KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co. and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS OR COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!

GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD OR WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS OF BLOOD and the EXCESSES OF YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat,*" ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.

The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of

COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medica Tribune has lately published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES

Pelletier.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIENS
PURGATIVE FRUIT,

A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT PURGATIF is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,
SICK HEADACHES,
DYSENTERY,
GASTRALGIA,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
DISPEPSIA,
OVERHEATED BLOOD,
ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharge in 48 hours whatever may have been their age or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & CO., Ld., TREACHER & CO., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and any Chemist in Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs,&c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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[*ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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AND
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LADIES' Hoop Rings set with precious stones.
Single-diamond and Gipsy Rings.
Engagement, Keeper and Wedding Rings.
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Necklets and Crosses (plain and jewelled.)
Gold Albert Chains and Guards.
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GENTLEMEN'S Diamond and Gipsy Rings.
Single-diamond, Signet, and Band Rings.
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Gold Albert Chains.

Any Pattern of Chain or Necklet made to order in the best style.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Diseases of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Ills is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India. Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

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AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

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DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY.

HAS the greatest and cheapest set in all qualities of Diamonds.

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Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34...	Rs. 3 8
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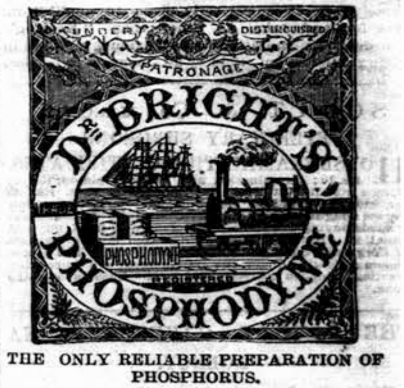

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